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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## CONGRESSIONAL

### "EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

Many have been the subjects of general and even of particular interest that took up the time of Congress during the week ending the 27th of January. The President was more than "roasted": his conduct in San Domingo was shown to be lawless in method, impolitic in principle: his conduct in sending representatives to Algeciras and there meddle in the Morocco, a purely European, question was justly castigated as inviting trouble. Indirectly also the President was flayed over the back of his crony Bishop by provisions that forbid any member of the Panama Commission to draw salary other than as a Commissioner. The Pure Food bill contributed its share of damaging disclosures both in what was said and in the picture that some of the Senators cut during the debates. Lastly, the Statehood bill disclosed, in a way, a still unexplained rat in the wood-pile both on the part of the promoters and of the opposers of the bill. Nevertheless, the incident of surpassing interest, above all others, is one that consumed barely five minutes in transacting.

"Equality before the law" is one of the well known glittering phrases with which capitalist society seeks to conceal the deep chasm that lies between the Working Class and the Capitalist Class. None better than the capitalist knows the falsehood of the phrase: none better than the workingman feels the lie thereof. Occasionally, however, some unguarded capitalist politician blurts out the truth by some damaging admission, and other capitalist politicians kindly prove the truth by the unseemly manner in which they rush to smother it. Such a spectacle was presented at the January 22 session of Congress.

The House was in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union having under consideration the Urgency Deficiency bill to supply the "urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906." The bill lavishly provides for millions in all imaginable directions. Presently the clauses were reached appropriating big lump sums for clerks and other officials at the military prison of Fort Leavenworth, Kans. At this point Morrell, of Pennsylvania, rose and offered an amendment to insert a clause appropriating $10,551.30 for the payment of injuries and damages caused to workingmen and workingmen's families by the explosion of detonating fuses that took place on February 5, 1903, near Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia. Mr. Morrell explained the dependent condition of the victims, one of whom was killed outright; the state of the mothers and children who suffered thereby. The list of their names with the amounts demanded had been carefully prepared and shifted. For three years he had been seeking to get the matter before Congress; it was side-tracked every time. He thought that now, when Congress was "appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars, nay, millions of dollars," was the hour when care should be taken of "people who have through no fault of their own been injured by defective shells belonging to the War Department of the Government." Mr. Morrell exclaimed: "Surely there can be no more urgent deficiency than a debt like this!"; and, warming up to his subject, he then and there so far forgot his role of political representative and reflex of capitalism as to blurt out these words: "Now we all know what it will mean if this is relegated to the Court of Claims. These people will not get the money; besides THEY HAVE NOT ENOUGH MONEY TO BRING SUIT." ! ! ! !

Up jumped other Congressmen in the House. The point of order was raised. The proposed amendment was shut off, and Mr. Morrell was choked off and brought to his senses. The whole affair did not take five minutes. It was equal to five months in importance. "Equality before capitalist Law" was self-pilloried.

No "touching of the heart" will stead. The class war rages and will rage while class distinctions last. And these will last until the Working Class itself puts an end to them by overthrowing the capitalist class and rearing the Socialist Republic.

### VIRGINIA'S TOTAL VOTE.

#### Shows Increase for S. L. P. Despite Wholesale Disfranchisement

(Special Correspondence.)

Richmond, Va., Jan. 26.—The General Assembly of Virginia has canvassed the vote for the office of Governor cast in the recent election. Our candidate for that office, Comrade B. D. Downey, is credited with 511 votes, the S. P. candidate with nineteen votes. The S. P., on account of some flaws in filing the names of its candidate was not represented on the official ballot, therefore any one desiring to vote for an S. P. candidate had to write the name on the ballot, for this reason the small vote. On the other hand, I have been informed that a good many S. P. men did vote our ticket and our vote was consequently increased thereby.

In the gubanatorial election four years ago, held under the old electorate, we polled 285 votes and the S. P. 280 votes, therefore our vote of 511 under the present reduced electorate constitutes quite a substantial gain.

After the wholesale disfranchisement of the white and black proletarians the total electorate of the Democratic, Prohibition and Socialist parties, all strictly white parties, has sustained, according to official figures, a loss of 64,909 votes, or exactly forty-four per cent., therefore our gain is the more remarkable as, of course, our electorate is exclusively composed of white proletarians.

H. Adolph Muller, State Secretary.

### I. W. W. MEMBERS ASSAULTED.

The leaders of the A. F. of L. capmakers, having failed to put the I. W. W. local out of existence by depriving many of its members of their bread, and by raising the old cry of "scab," are now hiring thugs to complete their dirty work.

On Tuesday, January 23, Etta Miller, a member of the I. W. W. capmakers' local, narrowly escaped an attempted assault upon her. On Wednesday, January 24, Morris Malishewski, of Banderoff's shop, a member of the same local, was attacked from behind, fell unconscious, and when he recovered, found the right half of his head badly bruised. As a result he has been unable to walk for days. On Friday night, January 26, another attempt was made to assault Miss Miller, in consequence of which she is now confined to her bed with concussion of the stomach. At the same time, Patrick Walsh, a member of another I. W. W. local, who was present on the request of several of the I. W. W. capmakers, to escort them home, received a fractured lip and bruises about the face.

The assailants of Miss Miller and Walsh were arrested and taken before the police magistrate at the Center street police court. The magistrate held it to be a case of criminal assault, and referred it to Special Sessions.

### RED SUNDAY.

#### Commemorated by Parade and Demonstration in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 26.—Last Monday evening, January 22, the international banner of the Socialist Labor Party and that of the Russian Jewish Bund was unfurled upon the corner of Third and Prairie streets at the head of a monster line of determined proletariat composed of members of the S. L. P., I. W. W. and R. J. B. In a blinding storm of snow and sleet, under torch lights carried by our Jewish female comrades and with the sound of the muffled drum, we marched to Balin Frie, Turn Hall, on Twelfth street and Worth avenue. Arriving at the hall we assembled in front and sang the Marseillaise, and then filed within.

R. T. Sims, after a brief explanation upon the nature of the call for the demonstration and the international characteristic of the response, introduced the first speaker of the evening, F. R. Wilkie, who spoke in English. Then followed H. Leowy, Hungarian; Brien in Jewish, and Menklie, in German. The collection amounted to $24.96, of which $5 was donated by the Hungarian Branch.

Resolutions were then adopted calling upon all the workers to unite in accordance with the worthy example set by their Russian brethren. The meeting adjourned with three resounding cheers at 11.45 p. m.

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## LUMINOUS CIRCULAR

### SHOWING HOW THE U. M. W. IS RUN IN INTEREST OF OPERATORS.

#### State Officers of Illinois Force An Inhuman Supplemental Agreement On the Miners, and Threaten them With Extinction If They Don't Abide by It.

Divernon, Ill., Jan. 15.—There is a circular being spread broadcast here that shows the way the United Mine Workers are being used in the interests of the operators, by their state officers. The following is a copy of it:

Divernon, Ill., Jan. 9, '06.

To Whom It May Concern—Greeting:

Whereas, we believe a large majority of the mine workers of this district are not aware of the controversy between the machine miners and operators of this, the C. & A. Sub-district, when the shot firer's bill went into effect in Illinois, July 1, 1905, which terminated in the following supplemental agreement being entered into by the State officials of our union and the operators of the machine mines of the C. & A. Sub-district, notwithstanding the vigorous protest of the miners affected. The supplemental agreement read as follows:

Investigation having demonstrated that with the use of six-foot electrical chain machines in the mines of the C. & A. Sub-district coal can be produced with two pounds or less of powder for each shot, thereby making the use of shot firers in the electrical chain machine mines of said district unnecessary, it is agreed that the coal produced by snubbing shots shall be removed across the entire face for a distance back of not less than two-thirds of the snubbing before any of the top shots are fired and no greater amount of powder shall be used than is necessary to produce the coal in lumpy, merchantable condition.

In all places where the cutting has not been done to allow the miners to secure enough coal for a full day's turn, then the miners may shoot down sufficient coal only on top of the snubbing in order to enable them to have a full day's work. The snubbing shots in entries shall be placed as follows: About eighteen inches from each rib, directly below the blue band, and not less than three and one-half feet deep. In rooms the snubbers shall be placed just below the blue band and not less than three and-half feet deep.

For Operators,—A. J. Moorshead, F. W. Lukins, R. H. Zoller, G. W. Solomon.

For Miners,—W. D. Ryan, J. H. Walker, John T. Parsons.

Whereas, we believe we have been unjustly dealt with inasmuch as it has increased our labor and decreased our earnings at least 25 per cent. and we believe this agreement is in direct violation of the State agreement entered intoApril 1st, 1904, and to our judgment the State officials have no authority to bring about such an agreement, as the shot firers' law was referred to a board of arbitration, which decision according to the conditions that always prevailed at these mines necessitated the employment of shot firers.

The conditions of shooting prior to July 1st were, in twelve foot entries, one buster and two rib shots, giving the buster 24 to 26 inches of powder busting rib 28 to 32 inches and last rib 26 to 28 inches, and in rooms and 20 foot entries three or four shots, usually three as follows: One buster, 32 to 36 inches of powder and the two rib shots 28 to 30 inches each, on cartridge, this was after a seven foot electric mining machine.

The system of shooting that was forced upon us by the supplemental agreement requires us to drill an extra hole in a twelve foot entry, two extra holes in a 20 foot entry and three extra in rooms, and are also forced to throw out the coal of the snubbing shots before the other shots are fired. When the committee appointed by the State Executive Board were here making the two pounds of powder test, while the men throwing out the coal of the snubbers, one of the committee, W. D. Ryan, made the following remarks in regards to same: "That some men might throw out that coal, but he would climb to the top of Pikes Peak before he would do it" and "That he would not sign anything that would compel anybody to do that." Another of the committee, J. H. Walker, stated, "that if he saw anybody do that he would consider him a fit subject for an insane asylum," and John T. Parsons stated, "For the miners of Divernon not to be afraid of going to work unless under shot fires," and "A man would be a d—d fool to try to shoot this coal with less than two pounds of powder," and Geo. Bagwell, a board member, when asked what was his opinion of this system of shooting, stated, He'd be d—d if he'd do it." Several places were tested in the Divernon mine after a 7-foot machine. One place a 30-foot room was snubbed by pick to the extent of two feet high at the face and tapered to within two feet of the back of cut. This work required ten hours for two men. This was not acknowledged by the operators as what they termed snubbing. The place was fired with four shots, and another room that was tested by snubbing with powder, as provided for by the supplemental agreement, and the result of these tests were not successful according to the statement made by this committee while in Divernon.

The State Executive Board were called together and delegates from the different locals were requested to be present to hear the report of the committee making the tests in the different mines.

Board Member Walker, while making his report to the Executive Board, made the following statement: "That the tests were not a success in the Divernon mine after a seven-foot machine and even after a six-foot machine it would require the best skill, the best judgment of the most experienced miners to make it successful."

The delegates were notified at this meeting by Secretary Ryan that there would be an arrangement made for a joint meeting and that they (the State Executive Board) were going to negotiate a settlement and agreement along the lines by which the testing was done by this committee, whether the miners liked it or not, whether they were represented or not, or whether the whole local was there, which they did and in doing so fulfilled President Perry's promise to the operators' association in Chicago on the 28th day of June 1905, which is as follows: "As far as compatable with good judgment and practicability the State organization will use its endeavors to have the miners in the machine mines shoot with two pounds of powder or less." This promise resulted in the following dialogue between one of the operators and President Perry:

Operator: What would be done to bring this about?

President Perry: A reasonable amount of extra work.

Operator: What would you call a reasonable amount of extra work?

President Perry: One extra hole and sometimes two.

After this agreement had been entered into by our State officers the miners of the four machine mines held a mass meeting in Auburn at which they decided to take an appeal to the National organization. Notwithstanding this appeal, which was made in accordance with the provisions of the State and National Constitutions, our commisary was cut off and we were instructed to go to work pending a decision from the National organization. This the men could not do under the old conditions, as it would be a violation of the State law. To resume work under the supplemental agreement would be virtually accepting the same, and therefore the miners refused to return to work. National Vice President Lewis was then sent to Springfield by National President Mitchell to make a thorough investigation, which he did, and after hearing the evidence from a committee from each of the different mines and the position of the State officers in making this agreement, he made his reports to President Mitchell, who rendered the following decision:

Lykens, Pa., Sept. 19, 1905.

Mr. A. S. Allen,
Care W. D. Ryan, Marine Bank Bldg.,
Springfield, Ill.:

I have examined report of Vice President Lewis and all documentary evidence in relation to controversy over employment of shot fires. My judgment is that inasmuch as supplemental agreement entered into between officers of District No. 12 and representatives of Illinois Coal Operators' Association in no manner affects or modified interstate agreement or changes competitive relationship of the varied districts, international organization has not power to intervene in a case of this kind. I am convinced that international officers have no power to set aside agreement mutually made between representatives of a district organization and operators, provided said agreement does not affect interstate contract. Under these circumstances supplemental agreement must be complied with.

John Mitchell.

After this decision had been rendered by President Mitchell the miners plain-

(Continued on page six.)

## I W W HEADQUARTERS

### DELUGED BY LETTERS REQUESTING INFORMATION AND ORGANIZERS.

#### Washington A. F. of L. Machinists' Lodge Sends Letter Condemning A. F. of L. Lobbying—Other Workmen Heard from—5 New Charters Granted.

(Special correspondence.)

Chicago, Jan. 20.—When a mass of dark, heavy clouds suddenly appear in the sky, and the lightning flashes, the wind blows and the thunder rolls, it doesn't take much of a prophet to foretell a storm. It is the same regarding the economic storm now going on among the workers. The American Federation of Labor is doomed and sinking and the present strife will put an end to wage-slavery and the foolish idea of the brotherhood of capital and labor; and in its place institute industrial unionism.

The union man is rapidly learning the reason for the anarchy now prevailing in the American Federation of Labor. It lies in the autonomy plan of organization. He is learning that such leaders as Gompers, Mitchell & Co. are upholders of the system that causes their slavery and is therefore turning away from the American Federation of Labor and joining the Industrial Workers of the World. As a proof of this one need only to attend an industrial workers' meeting and see the way the workers are joining the new movement and listen to their remarks concerning the fakirs.

In an interview with Chas. Sherman, General President I. W. W. to-day, I learned much concerning the outlook for the I. W. W. He said the office is deluged by mail from all over the country asking for information and speakers and organizers. This mail comes from A. F. of L. strongholds and shows the rank and file are discarding the fakirs and taking matters in their own hands.

A considerable lot of this mail comes from the machinists' locals. One came from the home lodge of machinists at Washington. This letter was a hummer in every respect and protested against the lobby committee begging at the feet of the U. S. Congress. It showed the foolishness of the whole proceeding and showed the vast expenditures of money was doing no good to the workers. Other letters showed the recognition of the facts concerning the loss of their strikes.

Many leters are coming in from unorganized individuals also. Gen.-Sec'y Trautmann returned from the East and found five days' mail piled up on his desk. One must see it himself to realize what that means. The office forces are working tooth and nail but are so deluged that it seems almost impossible to make headway. If any local has any communication unanswered they should have patience as it will be answered in the order received.

Charters were issued since my last as follows: Pioneer Industrial, Sacramento, Cal.; Industrial, Colorado Springs, Shawnee, O., and at Oklahoma City, and also to the Pacific Coast Musical Union, with headquarters at San Francisco.

Considerable opposition is developing among the leaders of the "Socialist party" to the I. W. W. Perhaps I should not say "developing" because they have opposed it since its inception, but now they are working openly against it. Their way of fighting was of the DIRTY, SNEAKY, UNDERHAND method which I can liken only to that of a thug. As an instance I will cite one glaring example. The Industrial Council of Chicago planned a demonstration for "Red Sunday." The council favored Sunday, January 21, 1906, as the proper time to hold the meeting. At the Industrial Council meeting, when the project was brought forward the Socialist party secretary, Chas. Brecken (he of revivalist prayer fame), told the council the Socialist party had also arranged a demonstration for the same date. He asked the council to join with the S. P. The delegates did not view things that way and voted no. He said it would be foolish to hold rival meetings on the same night and stated plainly that Sunday, January 21 would be the date the Socialist party would hold their meeting. In view of the fact that it is hard to draw two crowds, and recognizing that the Socialist party had everything in their favor, the council decided to hold their meeting a day later on the assurance of Breckon that the Socialist party had decided on January 21. But to the utter amazement of the Industrial Council it was discovered that Breckon had lied concerning the date of the Socialist party meeting. They had secured a hall for the 22nd and it was not found out by the Industrial Council until too late to secure a hall for the 21st of January. It seems like another plan of the Socialist party leaders to discredit the I. W. W. among the rank and file of the Socialist party.

Of course, since catching the leaders of the Socialist party the I. W. W. members are on to them and have forced them into the open. The rank and file of the Socialist party had nothing to do with the affair, and, in fact, knew nothing of it until too late to do anything. The lies have proved a boomerang to Breckon and his cohorts because the members of the Socialist party are kicking over the traces and the position of the leaders looks very insecure. All things comes to him who waits and Morgan & Co. (the Socialist party) have a surprise coming to them in the very near future.

## MILITARY MANIFESTO

### RUSSIAN ARMY UNION PLEDGES ITSELF TO THE REVOLUTION.

On the 30—17 of October the manifesto on the constitution was promulgated. It is well known that the affair was only a manifesto with no constitution about it. The days that followed upon that Czaric action—days of gloom, of violence, of outrages committed upon elemental rights, of massacre with impunity, of the state of siege, proclaimed over almost all Russia, of wholesale imprisonments of the executive officers of the peasant congress, and of a long series of other and similar acts—all that shows clearly that Russia continues in a state of bondage. Who it is that will issue triumphant out of the present storm, we all know, nevertheless, every day that the struggle lasts, costs thousands of victims. The duty of every honorable man who is awake to the fact that it is with the blood of his fellows that his own liberty is being bought, is to come to our aid in the measure of his ability, to join us, the combatants, and to help us carry the struggle to a successful end.

We, the military, constitute to-day the last rampart for those against whom the people in revolt are struggling. We are the army; it is with our hands that Czarism expects to strangle the movement for the liberation of the Russian nation. The Czar deceives himself. We are, and wish to be, the army of the Russian people, whose faithful sons we are.

Our moral blindness, the backward condition in which we are—these are the only explanations possible for the tardiness of our present utterance. What have they made of us? In what light stands our army in the estimation of the world? The idea of scheming to transform us into a system to shoot down our brothers, to mobilize us not against a foreign foe, but against the Russian people, and to indulge the belief that we will be found incapable of perceiving what is aimed at by such a course! What an infernal calculation! What an insult to our intelligence! Are we heartless brutes, without a heart, intelligence, or conscience? Shall we consent to be led to the massacre of our own defenders, of our own friends, of men whose views we share? Are we expected to hear the groans of these without budging? Are their sufferings, their tears, their blood, their tortures, to leave us untouched? The class that would turn us into butchers, the class that causes hundreds of our brothers to die in distant Manchuria, that class can not realize the moral tortures that we undergo. They hear our cry. Well, now, let them listen, and know that these words proceed from the chests of thousands upon thousands of soldiers who are driven to extremity. Let Czarism tremble at the thought that the army, left to itself, will continue to hold this language, the first three words of which —Potemkine, Kronstadt, Sebastopol— they failed to catch.

Aye, the protest broke out; it was inevitable, but its very first form attested the decomposition of the Russian army. It was an unorganized revolt.

To-day we are determined that the protest which inflames the whole army will have another issue. We would point to the pacific way which the great Russian revolution would otherwise take in order to carry out the struggle and to bestow freedom upon our unhappy country.

We, the officers and soldiers of the Russian army, now organize ourselves into a Union, and we call upon all honorable officers, and upon all the soldiers of the Guard, of the army, and the fleet, that they join us.

The extreme urgency of the moment, the necessity for extraordinary measures, the distracted condition of the country, wipe out all distinctions between different professions, and impose upon all the citizens one duty—the duty to rid the country of its political enslavement.

We know that the army should not concern itself about politics. We know that generally, the intervention of men with two million armed men behind them may be dangerous to the normal life of the nation. Our justification is the existing conditions. We are not passing through an ordinary period of the nation's peaceful life; it is a supreme period of struggle, and our intervention is only for the moment. When this period shall have passed, when the goal that all Russia is now aiming at and that convulses it from center to circumference shall have been reached, then shall we again withdraw, and with the tens of millions of enfranchised Russian subjects, we shall cry:

"Long live the representatives of free Russia!"

Central Committee of the
Russian Military Union.

December, 1905.

(From "La Tribune Russe," Paris, France.)

### SECTION OFFICERS.

At the regular business meeting of Section Minneapolis, held December 10, 1905, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing six months:

Organizer, Peter Reil; literary agent, J. W. Johnson; recording secretary, Albert Elmgren; treasurer, Carl J. Smith; sergeant-at-arms, Jurgen Hertz; grievance committee, Carl J. Smith, Peter Reil and John W. Johnson; auditing committee, Henry Edwards, Ole Wranstedt, and William Foy; hall committee, Peter Reil, George Hodgedon and Henry Edwards; press committee, Peter Reil, J. W. Johnson, and William Foy.

Section New Bedford—Joao Claudino, organizer and recording secretary; Thomas Stevenson, financial secretary and treasurer; Dennis McGoff, literary agent; press committee, Joao Claudino and Thomas Stevenson; city committee, Joao Claudino, Thomas Stevenson and Dennis McGoff.

Section Chatauqua County (Jamestown), N. Y.—Organizer, O. Beldner; financial secretary-treasurer, Daniel Anderson; recording secretary, Niels Kuntson; "Arbetaren" and Swedish literature agent, D. Anderson; "People" and English literature agent, O. Beldner; grievance committee, Alfred Anderson, Siegfried Larson, A. Lund; auditing committee, Axel Forsberg, Karl Gulberg and Alfred Anderson; press committee, O. Beldner and Niels Kuntson.

Section Union County (Elizabeth), N. J.—Organizer, Chas. Fallath; recording secretary, Michael McGarry; financial secretary, Bernhardt Burgholz; literature and Weekly People agent, Alex Lustbaum; auditing committee, James McCorey and Joseph Vorhees; press committee, Fallath and McGarry.

Section Tacoma, Wash.—Organizer, J. C. Anderson; recording secretary, Chr. Martin; financial secretary, T. Hutton; treasurer, Gus. Bush; literary agent, T. Sadlier; Weekly People agent, W. A. Herron; grievance committee, J. F. Flynn, A. Eskalund, and J. C. Anderson; auditors, W. A. Herron, H. C. Holmes and Chr. Martin.

Section Essex County, N. J.—Organizer, P. Quinlan; recording secretary, James Connolly; treasurer and financial secretary, Frank Rapp; stamp agent, Herman Hartung; librarian, Peter Knego; grievance committee, Hugo Price, P. Quinlan and Frank Rapp; auditing committee, P. Quinlan, Harry Batman and Peter Knego; Weekly People agent, Harry Batman; Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung agent, Ernest Leske.

# Red Sunday Commemorated

### REVOLUTIONARY PARADES AND MEETINGS HELD ALL OVER THE CONTINENT.

(Special correspondence.)

**Buffalo, Jan. 21.**—The "Red Sunday" Demonstration held in Buffalo this Sunday afternoon, at the Lyceum Theatre, was a complete success. The demonstration was arranged by a joint committee of S. L. P., S. P., I. W. W., Jewish Bund and the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation. Long before the doors opened the crowd began to assemble. When the chairman, O. A. Curtis, opened the meeting, about 3 o'clock, he faced one of the biggest audiences gathered at a Socialist meeting in Buffalo in the last dozen years.

The meeting was opened with a Socialist song, rendered by Vorwaerts-Maennerchor.

Then Thos. H. Jackson was introduced as representative of I. W. W. He depicted briefly the events which occurred in Russia on Red Sunday and showed by several points, which aroused enthusiastic applause, that Red Sundays, and worse than that, are occurring continually in the factories, mills and shops of this country. His appeal to put a stop to this legalized slaughter of the working class, by sticking uncompromisingly to revolutionary Socialist lines in organizing the working class politically and industrially, touched a responsive chord.

The next speaker was S. Shapiro, in Jewish. He spoke for the Bund. He followed practically the same lines as the first speaker, citing additional facts to show the pro-capitalist spirit of the Aemrican Federation of Labor. He also devoted considerable time to describing the character and effect of the work of the Bund as an organization on the condition of workmen in the parts of Russia, where it operates. The part of the audience which was able to understand Jewish showed marked appreciation of his remarks.

He was followed by B. Reinstein, in English, who spoke for the S. L. P. He pointed out that so long as the revolutionary movement in Russia was confined chiefly to college-bred people, there was no hope for its successful termination, no matter how noble-minded and self-sacrificing these men and women were. Only the working class of Russia is powerful enough and could be depended on, to accomplish the task. Red Sunday at one blow destroyed the last foundation of Russian autocracy, which consisted in the illusion so commonly cherished by Russian masses that, while the officials are despotic and corrupt, the Czar himself, the autocrat proper, was their loving and solicitous father. On Red Sunday the eyes of Russian people were opened the masses were set in motion and, as in all such revolutionary periods, they advanced very rapidly towards their goal. Only eleven months have passed since the rising of a defenseless, supplicating mass in St. Petersburg to the rising of an armed mass in Moscow and now the Russian throne, having lost its support in the hearts of the people, is resting only on points of bayonets and mouths of cannons—the collapse is imminent.

The chairman's strong and eloquent plea for the financial support of the Russian Revolution resulted in a collection of over $70, which distances by far all collections ever made in Buffalo at a Socialist meeting. The band played the Marsaillaise during the collection.

Another German singing society—Herwegh Maennerchor—then sang a revolutionary song in such a spirited way that the applause would not cease till they sang another similar song for encore.

Resolutions were then presented as follows:

"Whereas, On 'Red Sunday,' January 22, 1905, at St. Petersburg, the Czar of Russia caused, without any provocation or justification, the massacre of several thousand defenseless men, women and children of the working class, who, a hundred thousand strong, were peacefully marching to his palace to submit to him a petition praying him, whom they believed to be their 'Father', for relief of their conditions, and

"Whereas, This horrible murder of innocent people did not, as it was intended, terrorize the Russian working people, but only opened their eyes and made them realize, that their supposed 'Father' was the chief of the class of Russian capitalists and aristocrats that is oppressing and robbing the people, and that they can only secure their rights and the wealth that they produce, by completely overthrowing the rule of the Czar and his class of oppressors; by securing the supremacy of the working class and establishing a Republic based on the fundamental principles of Socialism, i. e., collective ownership and use by the people of the land, factories and all other means of production and distribution; and

"Whereas, Ever since Red Sunday the Russian working people, eathused by the lofty ideals of International Revolutionary Socialism and conscious of the great and vital service they are rendering to the cause of emancipation of their class in Russia as well as in all other countries, have been rallying under the international banner of Socialism and, striking as a class in different cities, have been and are still sacrificing their very lives for the cause of working class emancipation; and

"Whereas, The struggle for freedom of our fellow workmen of Russia directly concerns the workmen of this and all other countries, the struggle between the working class and capitalist class being of international scope and character; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the working men and women of Buffalo, in mass-meeting in Lyceum Theatre assembled, hereby express our horror at the cold blooded murders and wholesale massacres committed by the Russian Czar and his cut-throats on Red Sunday and ever since; and

"Resolved, That we express our admiration for and send our heartiest encouragement to the working class and all other true and self-sacrificing revolutionists of Russia; and

"Resolved, That we, recognizing the urgent need by our Russian brothers not only of moral but of financial assistance to enable them to properly equip themselves for further struggle against the combined forces of autocracy, aristocracy and capitalism, hereby appeal to all working people of Buffalo and all other friends of the Russian Revolution to assist them by contributing a day's wage or whatever other amount they wish to by sending it to the treasurer of the Buffalo committee, Mr. Henry Bangert, 106 Cedar street, Buffalo, N. Y., and finally

"Resolved, That we appeal to the working people of Buffalo to recognize, before a Red Sunday—a massacre of workmen on a large scale—is enacted on American soil:

"1. That there is and can be no harmony between property-less workers and capitalists robbers and shirkers;

"2. That our government here in the U. S., although elected by the votes of the working class represents only the interests of the ruling class—the capitalist class, that it is ever ready to drown in the blood of the working class every attempt of that class to assert its rights, as was done in the strikes of Homestead, Buffalo, Coeur d'Alene, Hazelton, Colorado, Chicago, etc.;

"3. That political organizations, like those of the Republican and Democratic parties are only there to advance and protect the interests of the ruling capitalist class;

"4. That the final emancipation of the working class in America, like that in Russia, can only be accomplished by the complete overthrow of the capitalist class, to be secured by the ballots of the working class, united under the red banner of Socialism into a solid, uncompromising party of their class, backed by a manly, consistent, revolutionary industrial union of their class."

The adoption of the resolutions was followed by the introduction of the German speaker, Robert Steiner, Editor of Buffalo Arbeiter Zeitung. He scored many very telling points, describing the brutal and futile attempts of Russian government to suppress manhood and enlightenment in Russia by sending such great men as Tschernyshevsky to the mines of Siberia, others to prison and gallows. He also gave a brief historic sketch of political and economic enslavement of Russian people and wound up by appealing to all to work for the social revolution in America, and reciting the inspiring poem "The Revolution". Enthusiastic applause rewarded his remarks and recitation.

The last speaker on the list was Philip Jackson, of Rochester, representing the Socialist Party. He expressed the hope to see the day soon when solidarity of all workers and comrades in a common cause would become the underlying principle of every member of every organization of labor. He also pointed to the tremendous importance and power for working class emancipation which the workmen possess in the numbers to be used on the political filed and their skill as a class, which alone is competent to carry on the production and distribution of wealth for the nation. He concluded with a witty and instructive argument on the merchandise-character of labor power and appealed to the audience to help take labor out of the category of merchandise by enlisting in the army marching under the banner of Socialism.

The meeting closed with three hearty cheers for the Russian Revolution and International Revolutionary Socialism.

Enthusiastic expressions in praise of this most successful Socialist meeting in Buffalo of recent years were heard on all sides and many tarried near the theater to exchange their impressions before going home.

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**Providence, R. I., Jan. 22.**—Last night's "Red Sunday" demonstration was a grand success. Infantry Hall was filled, over one thousand people being present. Speakers were: Daniel J. Moran, S. L. P., Chairman; Mrs. Konikow, S. P., of Boston; James McGurgan, S. L. P. of Providence; W. M. Wilkins, S. P. of California. Collection netted over $87.54, all of which will be sent to the International Socialist Bureau at Brussells, Belgium. We distributed 1,000 capies of the Weekly People of Jan. 20th. The Swedish Socialist Labor Federation and Jewish Bund participated.

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**Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 22.**—The Socialist Labor Party, the Industrial Workers of the World and the Knights of Labor, had arranged for a joint demonstration at Old City Hall, Jan. 22nd, to commemorate "Red Sunday". But the Old City Hall was burned down last Friday night making the time rather short to get another hall for Monday and advertising meeting. We felt rather discouraged, as a result, but the weather man came to our assistance by giving us a May day in January with the temperature 74 degrees in the shade; so we decided that we would hold the demonstration in the open air on the City Wharf. We reached at least 1,000 or more hearers. J. Clark opened the meeting with a few remarks and then introduced E. R. Markley as the first speaker. Markley spoke on the Autocrats of Russia, the Grand Dukes and the Czar, and the Autocrats of the United States, the Rockefellers, Fricks, Carnegies. He then said that we are about to have the third culmination of the age-long social evolution. The first was when the soldier went to the preacher and said, "Mr. preacher, you can pray for me; I am King." For a long cycle of time that condition prevailed. The supremacy of the soldier was acknowledged. Might was right. The second revolution that covered all classes and all nations, was when the capitalist went to the King (the soldier), and said, "Mr. Soldier, you can fight for me; I am the King." The next or pending revolution will be that of the proletaire, when, in his onward march to a higher state, he will everywhere go to the money bags and say, "Mr. capitalist, we are tired of your rule. The toilers are King." They will establish on the ruins of autocracy and capitalism, the co-operative commonwealth of the working class.

The next speaker was Philip Veal, who dwelt upon the cruelties meted out to the peasantry of Russia by the "little Father" the Czar, and the cruelties meted out to the wage slaves of America, by the capitalist class, in the mines, mills, and factories. Veal also dwelt upon the way the Russian workingmen took hold to obtain their freedom and rights. He then showed that the working class of America, who have some freedom, but do not know how to use same, must awake from their stupor, or they will find themselves in a worse condition than the Russian peasants of to-day. He also dwelt strongly upon the workingmen recognizing the international character of the labor movement and throwing aside all racial, creed, and national lines and coming together the world over to abolish Czarism, Kaiserism, and Republicanism (as we see it in this country to-day) and establish the Socialist Republic or, in other words, the co-operative commonwealth.

August Gillhaus followed Veal. He dwelt upon the labor leaders and their relations to the capitalist class. He showed that these labor leaders are just the same to the capitalist class as the Cossacks are to the Czar of Russia. That the Cossacks were murdering the workers in Russia in the interest of the Czar, while the labor leaders do the same to the working class of America, in the interests of the capitalist class. They, by their false politico-economic teachings, betray the working class and are responsible for the Homesteads, Hazeltons, Virdens, Wardens, and all the atrocious crimes committed against our class. The working class must organize in a movement that will abolish the wage system. Such a movement is represented by the I. W. W. on the economic field, and the S. L. P. on the political field.

J. Frank of the K. of L. then showed that the local he belongs to will soon be in the revolutionary economic organization, the I. W. W., an organization that will take and hold that which the working class produces.

A collection for the Russian revolutionists was taken up, amounting to $7. 55 pamphlets were sold and 1,000 copies of the Weekly People, containing Debs's speech, were distributed.

Aug. Gillhaus.

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**Paterson, N. J. Jan. 22.**—The "Bloody Sunday" demonstration held in this city to-night must surely cause cold shivers to the capitalist class. Helvetia Hall was packed to the doors; the gallery and every foot of standing room was taken. It was a very large, intelligent and orderly assemblage. Twenty-five organizations combined to hold this protest meeting.

The meeting was addressed by English, German, Hebrew, Polish and Italian speakers, and there was perfect order during the different language-speeches. The capitalist press says the working class can not be united because there are so many languages. Each language had one speaker except the English, which had two, the first and last. Comrade Rudolph Katz opened and Comrade Timothy Walsh closed.

The collection was $94.64.

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**New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 22.**—Ten nationalities, numbering nearly 400 persons, gathered in Howland Chapel, last Sunday afternoon under the joint auspices of the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party of New Bedford, to commemorate "Red Sunday" and aid the Russian Revolution.

A meeting of a more cosmopolitan character has seldom been held in New Bedford. There were Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, Russians, Germans, Bohemians, Poles, Swedes, and Portuguese present. Speeches were delivered in four languages—English, Polish, German and Bohemian, and every one of the speakers was received with entusiasm by his fellow countrymen, and in fact by the whole andience, who understood in spirit what they did not in expression. There were songs by the Arbeiter Liedertafel, and recitations in German.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 3 o'clock by Thomas Lonsdale. The chairman said he was pleased to see the people of so many different nationalities present, declaring that the wageworkers were one common brotherhood.

Touching upon the day which was being celebrated, Lonsdale said that the evils and outrages in Russia all arose from the same thing—a certain class living on the backs of the majority. "Not only is there a Red Sunday in Russia", he said, "but in New Bedford, and all over the United States. We can ask nothing of the capitalist class and receive it. The time has come when we must organize and offer all the defiance possible. We have got to say to the capitalists, 'This is ours and we are going to have it'.

"We stand firm and glory in the courage of the people who showed their patriotism twelve months ago today, far away in the old country".

Dennis McGoff was called upon as the next speaker. He said that in celebrating the sad event in Russia, the workers all over the world were celebrating in behalf of their own cause. "The fight is on", said the speaker, "the die is cast. Russia has been deluged with blood, in a revolution against the capitalists. Although for years she has suffered, bound up in the feudal system, the workmen have kept up their organization to such an extent that when the day came, they were ready

"We as a party, believe in our class—the working class. We must organize, that we may sidetrack the capitalists, just as the telegrapher did a message sent for the purpose of securing the arrest of the leaders of a workingmen's meeting in Russia. Our oppresors are trying to prevent our organizing by dividing us through the arousing of race or reilgious prejudices among us. But I am proud to see in this hall so many men aroused by sympathy for the Russian cause. Bring this feeling home to yourselves, and when you work or vote, work and vote together in the interest of each other.

"I hope the co-operation in ideas will continue and be promulgated. The workingmen must take hold, on both political and economic questions, for the interest of the whole class. You have a world to gain, and nothing to lose but your chains".

John Kuthan, a Bohemian, made a fiery protest against the oppression of the Russian people, and urged that help be given them toward gaining their liberty. His remarks were frequently interrupted by demonstrations of approval.

Julius Zablochi followed with an impassioned appeal for the Russian people, delivered in Polish. He closed with an eloquent peroration and was warmly applauded by the Polish contingent.

Valentine Danter discussed in German, the happenings in Russia and what they will do for the working class all over the world. The speaker aroused his fellow-Germans to an entusiastic pitch.

Chalie Vobecky, a Bohemian, closed the speeches of the afternoon like the pistol-shot snap of a whiplash. He said no more than a dozen words, but his language spoke so plainly that it needed no translation, and there was a roar of applause as he took his seat. His words were a quotation from Karl Marx, to the workmen of all countries to unite.

The chairman spoke briefly in behalf of a new organization, the Industrial Workers of the World, which is opposed to Gompers craft organizations.

It was voted to send resolutions of sympathy to the Russian revolutionists, after which the meeting adjourned. During the afternoon ten (10) dollars were collected. Subscription lists are also being circulated. They are doing fairly well.

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**Chicago, Ill., Jan. 22.**—The Industrial Workers of the World commemorated "Red Sunday" at Aurora Hall, and despite the underhand machinations practised by certain "Socialist" party members, met with fair success. A. M. Simons, Chas. O. Sherman, Gen. President of the I. W. W. and Wm. E. Trautmann Gen. Secretary-Treasurer were the speakers. Simons made a statement to the effect that the Russian people did not need literature but powder and guns. Sherman showed him his mistake by saying that the Russian workers need education in order to know how to use the gun. A collection of $21.50 was taken up. It will be sent to the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, Belgium. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the social revolution.

The Socialist Party claims to have had 2,000 people at its indoor "Red Sunday" demonstration and about 4,000 in the parade. A collection amounting to $130 was taken up.

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**Montreal, Canada, Jan. 23.**—Enclosed find express money order for $4.00 for the Russian Revolutionists' Fund, which was collected at a meeting held on Sunday, the 21st. The collection would have been much larger, but we were shut off of our hall at the last moment, thereby losing about two-thirds of our audience. The enclosed clipping from the Montreal "Daily Herald" speaks for itself:

Organizer, Local 229, I. W. W.

The Industrial Workers of the World were not permitted to hold their Bloody Sunday anniversary meeting in the hall at 3 Craig street east, yesterday afternoon, on account of danger from fire. On being notified to this effect by the police, the crowd wended its way to a small low-ceilinged room in the rear of 73 Vitre street to celebrate the first anniversary of the massacre of the labor petitioners before the Czar's Winter Palace, and raise what funds they could in aid of the Continental Socialistic cause.

Before the meeting was through the room was packed with men and women and numbers had gathered about the doorway. The chairman, who requested that his name be not mentioned as it would mean the loss of his position, explained the reason of the meeting.

The first speaker was Mr. St. Martin, representing the Laurier Literary and Political Club, who said that there are members of the club who were relatives of the slaughtered a year ago to-day. Nevertheless he did not propose to consider the matter from a personal standpoint. He outlined the labor movements, sheep-like he considered them, of Father Gapon and his followers, who attempted by prayerful petitions to move to compassion the Czar and the Russian autocracy, and told how they were slaughtered one year ago before the palace of the Czar of all the Russians.

In this there was a great lesson, said Mr. St. Martin—that the dog that gets the more whipping is the crawling dog; that when you want something you must go and get it.

Mr. Joseph Millar addressed the meeting in Yiddish. He contended that we do not have to go to Russia to find Bloody Sundays, and cited Cripple Creek, Colorado, Buffalo, and Cleveland in instance. To-day they had an instance of the same oppression here. "We were practically driven," said he, "from our intended place of meeting, and I was just now informed that it was in accordance with orders from the Recorder's Court. We must keep our eyes on this continent, and we do not know how soon we may be shot down ourselves, so strongly are the capitalist class entrenching themselves. Strangely enough, we find this class becoming interested in education—this is in order that we may produce more for this class. Therefore, what education they have given us is not primarily for our advantage. The interests of the working and the capitalist classes are diametrically opposed.

"Too many trades have organized solely for the betterment of their own class. The working class must come together not only in the economic, but in the political field. Regiment by regiment, the striking unions have been led out to economic slaughter, because they went out one by one. If there are thirteen different crafts in a shop and one goes out, it is to meet sure defeat. This weakness it was the aim of the Industrial Workers of the World to overcome. The old, pure and simple trade unionism must be foregone."

Several others also spoke.

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**Newburgh, Jan. 23.**—Local 288, I. W. W., of Newburg, N. Y., held a meeting in honor of the Russian martyrs and to render financial aid to our struggling co-workers. The speakers were J. M. Long, of Newburgh, and E. F. Wegener, of Brooklyn, both of the S. L. P. The audience, though small was very attentive. The collection amounted to $4.86, including $3, a day's wages donated by A. Murdell.

The majority of the members of the local are clear, and earnest men, who have been drilled in the uncompromising school of the Socialist Labor Party. The others, though young in the movement, seem eager to learn, and there is no doubt but they will arouse the workers of Newburgh out of their present lethargy.

All members of the working class who desire any information in regards to the I. W. W. are cordially invited to call at Stewart's Hall, 127 Broadway, any Sunday, at 3 p. m.

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**Cincinnati, O., Jan. 23.**—On January 22 the greatest Socialist demonstration ever witnessed in Cincinnati, was held at Workman's Hall, under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party. The hall was packed to the walls with enthusiastic workingmen and women. A. J. Swing was chairman and displayed true generalship in conducting the large meeting to a most successful issue. Duncan McEachran, of Chicago, was the first speaker, and delivered a splendid address. He dwelt on the internationality of the Socialist movement, and the possibility of conditions becoming as bad in America as they are in Russia. "General Bell's oppression of the miners in Colorado was as brutal as the rule of Trepoff in Russia." He finished by quoting the words of Carlyle, when that historian realized that instead of the rule of the aristocracy of feudal parchment, the French Revolution ended in the rule of the aristocracy of the money bag. "O, man of toil, thy struggling and thy daring, these six long years of insurrection and tribulation thou hast profited nothing by it, then? Patience; thou must have patience; the end is not yet." "And I say to you, the end of the Russian Revolution is not yet, IT HAS JUST BEGUN, and the sooner you puncture the fraud of the autocracy the sooner will the end of that revolution come."

There was prolonged applause and cheering and when the enthusiasm had somewhat subsided, the chairman read a resolution adopted by the I. W. W., S. L. P. and S. P. extending our Russian comrades aid and sympathy in their present struggle for freedom. Some one in the audience moved that the resolution be adopted and a collection be taken up to carry out the sense of the resolution. The motion was put to a vote and carried unanimously. The collection netted one hundred dollars.

Julius Zorn was the next speaker. He made a short, pithy address in German and was followed by Wm. R. Fox. Never was a Cincinnati audience known to display so much enthusiasm as when Fox spoke. He arose fully to the grandeur of the occasion, and carried his hearers along with him. He was interrupted again and again by loud applause, and when he finished three rousing cheers, cheers that shook the building, were given for International Socialism.

K. E.

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**Toronto, Can., Jan. 24.**—Under the joint auspices of the Jewish section of the S. P. of Canada and the I. W. W., "Red Sunday" was commemorated on Monday evening last. The night was very wet and the number at the meeting was therefore small. A collection of $10 was taken up, $2 of which goes to defray hall rent and the balance to be divided between the two organizations and to be sent to their selected routes to the Russian Revolutionists. The I. W. W. portion will be sent on for publication in The People. I have not heard as yet who gets the S. P.'s portion.

The meeting was taken up drawing lessons from the revolution in Russia for the benefit of the working class in Canada. Martin, Reid and Roadhouse spoke for the I. W. W., and Tredegar for the Jewish Branch of the S. P., and Schulkins for the Russian revolutionists.

Roadhouse closed the meeting by stating the necessity of an economic organization of the working class based upon the class struggle and also stated that, there being some cap makers present who claimed that the I. W. W. were scabs, the I. W. W. would prove that the contrary was the case either after the meeting or at our regular meeting on Sunday afternoon. No one seemed to be anxious to make a statement that evening but possibly Sunday may tell another tale.

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**Newport News, Va., Jan. 23.**—At the "Red Sunday" commemoration meeting held here under the joint auspices of the S. P., S. L. P., and I. W. W., $50 was collected; five dollars was also collected at a private party.

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**Denver, Colo., Jan. 23.**—The manifestation of unity expressed by the proletariat the world over was given outward expression here on "Red Sunday" January 22. With hands united, the Socialist Labor Party, Socialist party and Industrial Workers of the World, attacking their common foe, international capitalism, in all its forms.

Though not conspicuous for the magnitude of the meeting the liberality of the workingmen for their Russian comrades, in arms, was indeed a pleasing spectacle.

The speakers of the evening were Mr. Knight, and B. M. Hurwitz in English, and Hyman Yashvyn in Jewish. Miss L. Twining acted as chairman.

Knight showed the hypocrisy of President Roosevelt, hero of the brutal spiked police club, as a mediator of peace between Japan and the Czar of Russia. With his hobby of "international peace," he is the first to shoot down in cold blood his unarmed subjects.

B. M. Hurwitz said in short: Now is not the time for words, now is not the time for resolutions, but now is the time to act. We do not wish to have a repetition of "Bloody Sunday"; our duty is to prevent it.

The constant applause of the Jewish speaker gave evidence that his subject was well handled.

The collection amounted to about $45.

After the meeting the Marsellaise was sung, and three cheers given for the revolution.

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**Grand Junction, Colo., Jan. 24.**—Eleven dollars and sixty cents was collected at our "Red Sunday" meeting on Sunday, January 21, for the benefit of the Russian Revolutionists' Fund. The meeting was a joint one of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. The S. P. was invited; and a good many of its members attended and contributed to the collection.

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**Salt Lake City, Jan. 23.**—A "Red Sunday" celebration was held in Salt Lake City under the auspices of the I. W. W., S. L. P. and S. P. The attendance numbered about three hundred. We had 1,500 tickets printed and sent some of them to surrounding mining camps and smaller towns. We have not received reports from all of them yet, but judging from the number sold here at the price decided on—twenty-five cents—we should be able to forward $150.00 at least to help our comrades in Russia.

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**Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 26.**—A fine meeting was held in Madison Hall, in commemoration of "Red Sunday" last Sunday afternoon, by the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party jointly. James Connolly, of Newark, N. J., represented the S. L. P., and Algernon Lee, of New York, the S. P. Both speakers drew pictures of the parallel character of the acts of the autocrats of Russia and of the capitalist autocrats of America which brought forth frequent applause. A collection netted over $30.00 for the Russian Revolutionists' Fund.

**Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.**—A "Red Sunday" demonstration was held here on January 22. Dr. Korshet described the butchery of the deputation of the peaceful workingmen of St. Petersburg. Hourwich and Kent also delivered addresses, educational in character, temperate in tone, and distinctly revolutionary in sentiment. We had a parade, with about 500 men and women in line and six transparencies behind the red flag, and music. Although the demonstration was arranged very hurriedly, everything passed off well. Volunteers eagerly took the flags and transparencies, one man remarking: "I served five years in the Czar's army, but now I am glad of a chance to carry this against the government."

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# THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

## NOTES OF INTEREST CONCERNING FRANCE, GERMANY, RUSSIA, ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, JAPAN, DENMARK AND SPAIN.

### FRANCE.

The Socialist Federation of La Creuse held its annual convention on January 1, at Bourganeuf, P. Myrens presiding. The convention nominated its four candidates for the legislative elections of 1906. It also decided to again insure the checkmating of the reactionaries by demanding of the radicals a correct attitude, and positive pledges on a certain number of questions. The convention adopted resolutions to be forwarded to the Russian Revolutionists, and thanked the jury of the Seine district for having demonstrated that the proletariat need expect from the bourgeoisie neither sympathy nor justice.

Without any discussion, the convention of Collet-de-Deze unanimously decided to affiliate with the Parti Socialiste.

The Vosgian Socialist Federation held its third annual convention at Epinal, on December 31. Representatives were present from the groups of Charmes, Chatel, Gerardmer, Cloyes, Epinal, Vittel, Bruyeres, Saint-Laurent, Plainfaing, Saint-Die, Rambervillers, Golbey, and Le Val d'Ajol. At the close of the convention, a large public meeting was held, at which several well known delegates spoke. The four hundred persons in the audience endorsed the candidates nominated by the Federation, and pledged themselves to energetic support of the ticket. The capitalist press did not notice the meeting.

The Federation of Seine-and-Marne held its convention at Moret-on-the-Loing, December 31. Eight branches were represented. The convention passed resolutions censuring the government and the court of assizes of the Seine, for ordering a strict and severe enforcement of the conscription placarding. Good wishes were sent to the Russian comrades, who are laying down their lives for the triumph of Socialism and the destruction of blood drenched absolutism.

### GERMANY.

The police authorities are intending no longer to permit the meetings of the Social Democrats, which, they say, offer dangers to public order. A participator in the recent demonstrations was accordingly sentenced to three weeks in prison.

Mrs. River, of Luxemburg, is about to be tried for having, according to the government, incited the workingmen to violence, in an address delivered at the last convention, at Jena. The specific passage on which the charges are based is a part of Marx's "Communist Manifesto." But the powers that be are not supposed to be so wise. The reason of the wolf in the fable: "If it wasn't you, then it was your brother" is sufficient for them also, in this matter.

The new electoral law framed in Hamburg, gives to the privileged and property-holding classes eighty deputies in the municipal assembly, and eighty to the other citizens, who are, as everywhere else, the great majority. This law is intended to arrest the growth of the Social Democracy.

The Vorwaerts has now its 100,000 of subscribers. In 1901 it had only 56,000; in 1904, 88,000. The first Socialist organ in Germany was the Social-Demokrat, founded on December 15, 1864. It appeared at first only three times a week. Among those who acted as its editors, were Engels, Liebknecht, Lassalle, Marx, and many others of lesser fame.

It was succeeded in 1876 by the Berliner Freie Presse, which was in its turn, suspended, under the anti-Socialist laws. Of the forty-seven Socialist journals then in existence, only two survived the repressive measures of Bismarck. It was not until the repeal of these laws, that the Socialist press again flourished; and the then Berliner Volksblatt became the Vorwearts of to-day.

The number of underground miners in Westphalia, which in 1897 was 172,768, grew in 1904 to 260,280; in 1905 it dropped to 257,797. The average wage, making all allowances, sank in the third quarter of 1905, to 97cents per day; in 1900 it was 90cents. It is for this shameful recompense that the miner deprives himself of sun, air, light, and rest.

### BELGIUM.

The Belgian trade union convention, which met in Brussels on December 25 and 26, was principally engaged with the revision of article 310 of the Penal Code. Consequently, the candidates for the coming elections are called upon to make precise and explicit declarations concerning the abolition of that article, which aims at the liberty of the workingmen's organizations, and opens the way for arbitrary convictions.

The eight-hour day was also considered. Some delegates maintained that the deputies had not done all that they might. To this Vandervelde answered that "if the working class does not know enough to conquer its rights for itself, the Socialist deputies confess their inability, with their small numbers, to do so for it."

A protest was made against the overlong parliamentary recesses. The question of compulsory education was also taken up. In view of the fact there would be fewer unemployed men if the children were taken from the factories and sent to school, compulsory attendance from six to fourteen years of age in primary, and thirteen to sixteen or eighteen years in secondary schools, was demanded. A proposition for a national demonstration in behalf of a shortening of the hours of work, was laid over, with a favorable report, till the next convention.

### ENGLAND

The Scotch Federation of Miners, at its convention on December 29, adopted the following resolution:

"This assemblage, numbering 30,000 miners of Britain, sends fraternal greetings to the working class of Germany, and to Bebel congratulations on his remarkable address to the Reichstag, on the maintenance of peace between Germany and England; believing that such manifestations are a guaranty of the economic liberty of their international solidarity."

The Vorwaerts, which reproduces the text, adds: "The English proletariat is no more anxious to hear of a war between the two nations than that of Germany. The war-enthusiasts recruit themselves here, as well as across the Channel, in the circles of the faithful adherents of the imperialistic European colonial policy.

### RUSSIA.

It is hard to tell, by the more or less alarming news emanating from Russia, how the revolutionary movement is progressing, and what the chances are for its success. Those who are eager for the security of their strong-boxes, are already crying victory. Who knows but they are the very ones who are at the bottom of the great movement of repression which is apparently overwhelming the revolution. But the revolution will not be overwhelmed. It is possible that the marvellous activity which it has displayed for the last months, has left it, temporarily, out of breath; but it is impossible that the Russian people, having come so near to winning, having come so near to shaking off the abominable yoke of Czarism, will consent to submit itself to that yoke for an indefinite period. It is impossible that the Russian people should prefer the reign of darkness over that of light and liberty.

The "Nach Gploss," the new organ of the Russian Social Democratic party, says, apropos of the events at Moscow:

"It is evident that it was the repugnance of the infantry to serve as repressionists, and the fear, on the part of the officers, to let the men come in contact with the people, which obliged the 'peace makers' to resort to the artillery for the destruction of the town, and the massacre of its inhabitants. This move had for its effect the fatal result of transforming the population into the enemy of an authority which could inflict such penalties upon its subjects. The reaction is not at all in haste to rejoice over the army's 'remaining loyal' to the autocracy. A 'loyalty' in the name of which it becomes necessary to imprison and isolate in their own barracks nine-tenths of the government forces, contains little more reassurance for the authorities than would the complete defection of the army to the revolution. Is not this neutrality of the army, in the very heart of Russia, an excellent guaranty of the strength of the proletarian cause, and of the absolute political impotence of the superannuated and criminal regime?"

### AUSTRIA.

The following figures are taken from the propaganda leaflets of the Universal Suffrage League:

Of the 1,820,410 Hungarians who compose sixty-one and one-half per cent. of the population, 618,535, or thirty-three and nine-tenths per cent. are property-holders; the little bourgeoisie is represented by 315,791 citizens (no count is here made except of males over twenty years old), or seventeen and four- tenths per cent.; the working class numbers 886,084, or forty-eight and seventh-tenth per cent. Of the latter, twenty-six and one-half per cent. are industrial or mine workers, the rest are farm hands.

The number of electors (of the entire Austrian Empire) capable of reading and writing is divided as follows: 2,964,207 in the propertied classes; 545,194 in the middle class; and 1,385,853 in the dispossessed working class.

The laboring class, industrial or agricultural, and the petty bourgeoisie, who together compose two-fifths of the population, are almost shorn of their civic rights, only eighteen per cent. of their members being electors.

The Reichsrath is composed of 142 landed proprietors, fifty-six nobles—club habitues and worshippers of Bacchus, 114 briefless barristers, fifty-six pensioned and unpensioned functionaries, and twenty-two ecclesiastics. Where are the representatives of the people? One looks for them in vain. It is in this crying injustice that the movement for universal suffrage has its origin."

### JAPAN.

The shutting up of the "Heiminsha" (House of the People), has given rise to a new Socialist club of the same name, and the establishment of a new organ, the Hikari, which appears semi-monthly. Evidently our Japanese comrades do not intend any longer to be silenced by the odious persecutions of the government. The mustering out of the troops from Manchuria, which will greatly swell the number of the unemployed, may be the cause of unlooked for additions to the partisans of Socialism and the revolution.

### DENMARK.

At the municipal elections of January 2, the straight Social Democratic ticket triumphed over the bourgeois coalition of conservatives, moderates, liberals, and anti-Socialists. The eight Social Democratic candidates received from 648 to 700 votes; the opposition ticket got from 501 to 567. Five years ago, the Social Democracy could hardly have been called a successful competitor, having elected only one candidate.

### SPAIN.

Two striking printers at Vigo, named Botana and Maceda, members of the Socialist party, have been condemned to prison under the pretext of having insulted the army in a recent demonstration; Botana was sentenced for three years, Maceda for two years and four months.

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

The following contributions were received during the week ending with Saturday, January 27:

| | |
|---|---|
| Louis Kienzy, New Haven, Conn. | $ .50 |
| S. A. Ellings, Seattle, Wash. | 1.00 |
| Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass. | 1.00 |
| Collected at Blythedale, Pa., by August Gillhaus | 2.43 |
| Section Allegheny Co., Pa., per Philip Veal | 7.50 |
| E. F. Renner, Phoenix, Ariz. | 2.00 |
| "Revolutionist," Butte, Mont. | 17.50 |
| P. J. Dwyer, Butte, Mont. | 1.00 |
| Mrs. P. J. Dwyer, Butte, Mont. | 1.65 |
| Frank Bohn, commission on literature, October-December | 18.20 |
| Frank Bohn, commission on "People" subs | .20 |
| Utica, N. Y.—Wm. J. Wuest, 50c.; Philip Vogt, 15c. | .65 |
| C. C. Crawford, New York | 1.00 |
| Washington, D. C.—Ernst Dohler, $1; Jos. Bihary, 50c.; E. Domanek, 25c.; J. Mazuba, 25c.; E. Nigrin, 25c.; R. Rosh, $1; W. Hammerlindl, $1 | 4.25 |
| Total | $ 58.88 |
| Previously acknowledged | $2,205.23 |
| Grand total | $2,264.11 |

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## CLEVELAND MASQUERADE BALL

Section Cleveland S. L. P. will give its sixth annual prize masquerade ball SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, at Finkbeiner's Hall, corner Starkweather and Pelton avenues. Doors open at 7.30 p. m. Six beautiful prizes will be awarded to the best dressed ladies and gents. Net proceeds will go to Section's organizer fund. Tickets in advance twenty-five cents a person, at the door, fifty cents, and they can be had at advance sale price from all comrades, and at office of German Party organ, 193 Champlain avenue, corner Seneca street, third floor.

## H. LIPSCHITZ.

You are hereby ordered to appear before a session of the Grievance Committee of Section New York County to be held on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, city, to answer certain charges preferred against you by the Thirty-fourth Assembly District.

By order of the Grievance eCommittee, Section New York County, S. L. P.
Irving H. Weisberger, Secretary.

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# LABOR BARNACLES

## CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION E NACTS SCENE THAT WAS DISGRACEFUL FROM BEGINNING TO END—JEERS AT THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Each one will remember Dickens' exellent description of the Barnacles and Stilts talkings in the Circumlocution office and his portrayal of the patriotic zeal with which they carried out the ancient noble principle of "How not to do it."

Following closely in the steps of the noble Barnacles and Stilts talkings of old we have to-day the equally empty-headed, fancy-dressed, self-sufficient, egotistic Federal Federated Federationists of various orders, families and classes. The Dickensonian gentlemen, it is true, fastened themselves upon the "Ship of State" and "saved the country" by preventing it from moving onward in the waters of progress; but these latter day Barnacles sit upon the backs of the vorkers and "save the working class' by preventing it from saving itself. But the principle is the same.

Can any one read the reports of the Pittsburg convention and yet hold that those Federated Federationists did not nobly carry out and bravely fight for the principle of "How NOT to do it"? Again, during the past week the California State Federation of Labor has met in Oakland and this Barnacle Branch did, if possible, even more successfully establish the great and ancient family principle.

It would scarcely be worth while to fill The People with the accounts of the hundreds of Barnaclian family gatherings that take place every year but on account of the unique conditions in California, this Californian family feast was also so unique that a report thereof cannot fail to prove interesting to the readers of The People.

As is well known this gay young Barnacle has undertaken the task of NOT allowing the working class TO DO IT in the political as well as the economic field. The Federation is getting full of politicians and office-holders of the Union Labor Party. This however is not productive of a quiet house. There are Republican and Democratic politicians in the Federation, too, and here and there even a lone "borer from within," and there are furthermore a goodly portion of the orthodox pure and simplers, those of "no politics in the union." As a consequence of this, the "craft struggle" was entirely relegated to the rear in this august gathering; instead the "graft struggle" raged with redoubled fierceness.

The representatives of that brave champion of orthodoxy, the Typographical Union, introduced a resolution reading: "No person shall hold office in this Federation who occupies any political position, whether elective or appointive."

The convention convened on New Years Day and that day was consumed as one delegate expressed "in getting hot air and enjoyment". On the second, the reports of officers were read and a few resolutions passed of the same nature that have been passed during the last twenty-five years by similar conventions Then came the proposition all seemed to be waiting for. This same measure was the cause of much wind-jamming two years ago at Fresno, and consumed over two days' time a year ago at Sacramento. Here it was again. For half a day they wrangled over it and then it was found that it had not come up in due season and was therefore referred to the Constitution Committee. It returned quickly as a proposed constitutional amendment and a storm of oratory(?!) (save the mark) broke loose for a whole day, scarcely allowing time to hear the addresses of a most important committee (we mean this literally because it consisted of the three Trades Union Czars of California, McCarthy and Tristmore of the building trades and Macaurthur of the Sailors) who appeared from the Chinese, Japanese and Korean exclusion league. When the vote was finally taken there was not the necessary two-thirds to amend the constitution. The pure and simplers at once prepared a new mode of attack by introducing a resolution calling for a referendum vote. Loose broke the battle anew; but after a short and spirited engagement it was suddenly called off by the resolution committee giving notice that a similar resolution was before it. Truce was declared! The said committee was hustled upon the stage and declared in astonishment that this was the very first measure it had to report upon. New attack! Spirited battle! But the life of the resolution was short. It was resolutely laid upon the table. The original resolution was once more before the house. A veritable storm of both armies! The heavy artillery of patriotism was on the previous day grandiously paraded out by the opposition; but evidently mutiny had broken out in the body of Patriotism, for upon this day it completely changed front. The politicians were hard pressed! They flung out their biggest trump—compromise—by a resolution "recommending" to affiliated unions "not to elect political office-holders as delegates". But the pure ones were not so easily sidetracked. The complete army rushed to battle and down went compromise on the table. The first measure was again before the house and the fierceness of attack did not cease until late upon the fifth day when a roll call was taken and it was announced amidst loud shouts of victory, that the referendum had gained with one-and-a-half votes over the necessary two-thirds. However, the count was contested and when canvassed it was found that eighteen votes were lacking to carry. The next day a delegate arrived who had been absent on the previous day, and he declared that George Benham—the same Benham of the old S. L. P. known through the country as "the author of another man's history", or the author of quotations without quoting the author—that this Benham had voted for him in the negative without authority and he now wanted his vote withdrawn. The president, though he had ruled the day before that there could be no proxy voting, ruled him out of order. It was appealed and on roll call the chair was not sustained. Again the battle raged merrily and changes of votes for all sorts of reasons were demanded, and at noon the convention broke up as one would imagine a convention of the inmates of the Napa asylum to break up. However, the delegates went to dinner and maybe also got time to sober up a little from previous festivities; then returned and with an almost unanimous vote —LAID THE WHOLE MATTER ON THE TABLE.

It was then afternoon on the sixth day, the day of adjournment. Can the old type of Barnacles and Stilts talkings show up a more splendid record of deeds for upholding the noble principle of HOW NOT TO DO IT?

The Federationists have a reputation for talking very much and saying very little and against that maxim no one can enter a protest. Yet upon this resolution some things were said that elsewhere to be recorded in The People, the only complete contemporary history of the labor movement in America.

President Harry Knox and George Benham, both office holders, were very much "personally attacked". Both paraded their virtues very much. They were willing to have their union records investigated—they were, indeed. They had never brought politics into the Federation—NOT THEY. Heaven forbid!

Delegate Keeling of Eureka, replying, said that it was not the politics they brought into the convention that was objected to, there they could easily be controlled. It was the political log-rolling which they did after adjournment and for which they get themselves into political snap jobs.

Delegate Cornelius of the San Francisco Carmen, alias Commissioner Cornelius under Mayor Schmitz, said that he would not deny that it was his influence with the voters as a union man that had secured him the appointment.

A delegate of the San Francisco Pressmen said that two of their members ran on the U. L. P. ticket last election and the strong campaign the union made was so well appreciated that the reward was five appointments.

Anderson of the Coast Seamen, said: "If you are office holders you must show to the political party which you serve, that you control the votes and the intelligence of your union, if not you are dorpped at the very next election and you know it. All union men are not politicians but all politicians—before election—are good union men; but the day after election they forget their union principles. If all the politicians were as good union men after as before election the country would be better off; but as soon as they are safely landed in office by the union vote there is no more talk of government ownership of railroads or municipal ownership of gas, etc." He had never found an exception to the principle that all politicians are dishonest.

President Knox thanked him kindly for his frankness and took occasion again to make a "most modest" display of his own absolute purety. But even this did not make the sailors' delegate offer an apology.

Petry of the Oakland Boot and Shoe Workers', said that he had taken particular pains to note the visiting brothers and had found that the majority spent their time around the political headquarters of Alameda Co. instead of at labor meetings. In Alameda Co., he asserted, it had become necessary for the union men to turn out and burst up the U. L. P. as through it some union men had undertaken to sell out the unions to the dirtiest kind of a Republican politician at the same time when a Republican administration in Colorado was killing and deporting union men. He held that under present conditions to hold a political job was equal to dishonesty and thought that judging by the action of

(Continued on page six.)

# THE PILGRIM'S SHELL

—OR—

## FERGAN THE QUARRYMAN

By Eugene Sue.

Translated By Daniel De Leon.

283 pp., on fine book paper, cloth 75 cents.

This great historical story by the eminent French writer is one of the majestic series that cover the leading and successive episodes of the history of the human race. The novel treats of the feudal system, the first Crusade and the rise of the Communes in France. It is the only translation into English of this masterpiece of Sue.

**The New York Sun says:**

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom, is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.

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**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:**

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1888 | 2,068 |
| In 1892 | 21,157 |
| In 1896 | 36,564 |
| In 1900 | 34,191 |
| In 1904 | 34,172 |

If you let a steam-engine, when it is full of steam, only hiss at the rivets, with the scape-valve open, it can not explode; but if the steam is shut up, and the valve closed, it will be still for a moment, and then like thunder, it will go off. So it was with regard to the subject of abolition. Those who discussed it became convinced of its truth; but those who would not permit it to be spoken of, and shut it up, exploded.

—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

## A TARDY DISCOVERY.

Senator Clay, of Georgia, speaking upon a resolution introduced by him favoring railroad rate regulations, declared that "railroads can destroy towns, cities and private industries" through the manipulation of rates, and, being assailed by Senators Elkins and Aldrich, proceeded to exclaim in great surprise that, if Congress could not pass an act to control the railroads, then "the American people are at the mercy of the railroads." Senator Clay is making discoveries.

One day it leaks out from the mouth of some capitalist economic "Interest" that the manufacturers of food adulterations have "the most powerful lobby" and "run the legislation." Another day another "Interest" announces the discovery that the silver mine owners have legislation by the throat. A third day discovery is made that the Sugar Trust is the dictator of legislation. And so forth and so on. Periodically, according as each "Interest" in turn finds a competitor "acting the despot" in Government, "investigations" are set on foot, not infrequently with the result that the investigated "Interest" is shorn of its royal privileges, only, however, to be appropriated and used by the triumphant combination of "Interests" that happen to have entered into a coalition to make the "investigation."

Senator Clay's discovery is tardy; worst of all it is fractional. He is making the discovery that the railroad "Interests" rule. That is old. If he would only look deeper, if he would only discover the strings attached to his own legs, he would soon discover that the railroad "Interests" are but one of the many "Interests" which, combinedly, hold "the American people at their mercy." And he would discover the reason therefor and thereof. One and all of these "Interests" are economic capitalist concerns. The economic organization is the creator of the political government. The creature cannot rise above its creator. There is Scripture wisdom against the Senator's attempt to have the creator ruled by the creature, the master by the servant—the economic organization of capitalism by its political agency.

## CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

By one of those "accidents" that Providence delights in, the Census report upon Day Nurseries and the revelations made at the January 25 meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals coincided almost to the minute.

Day Nurseries are a comparatively new "philanthropic idea." It is intended to "free the mother" of the "burden of her babe," and enable her to go to work in the factory. Aware of the "hardship of motherhood" upon her, inasmuch as it prevents her from helping to increase the family earnings, the philanthropically minded capitalist of both sexes hit upon the thought of the Day Nursery. There the mother leaves her babe during factory hours. The idea has struck root. In the measure that the earnings of the father declined in the factory States the Day Nursery commended itself. To-day there are such establishments in all but 26 States, and of the 166 Day Nurseries accounted for no less than 113 are mentioned in the four States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey—the leading States of industrial exploitation. The inhumanity of such "philanthropy" is obvious. For the class that reduces the earnings of the father to call "philanthropy" a scheme that deprives both mother and babe of the mutual warmth and support that Nature furnishes and demands, and to place such claims of philanthropy upon the fact that, without it, the family's necessaries of life would be insufficient, is a manifestation of moral and mental perversity. It is an instance of profiting by one's own wrongdoing. Nevertheless it may be argued: "Such are the conditions, and they being such let's be thankful for the salve upon the wound, although it be the wound maker himself that furnishes the salve." The Census figures of Day Nurseries knock the pins from under even that supposition. The total cost of maintenance of the Day Nurseries was $327,650 in 1903; there were 7,411 "inmates," that is, babes in that year; and 680 PAID EMPLOYES to run the establishments! No wonder this Census report announces "a not uncommon reluctance on the part of institutions to give even the general facts concerning income and cost"! Even if all of the $327,650 went to the support of the children, there would be only $44.03 to each of the poor waifs. That would just be enough to increase the doctors' bills before the undertaker was called in. That the 680 PAID EMPLOYES fare better needs no saying. In fact, it is obvious enough that the "philanthropy" is not intended primarily for the children: they are the pretext: the real object is to furnish berths for paid employes, the retainers of the capitalist class. The children are but the pretext.

The revelations concerning the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals furnish the companion-piece to the Census revelation concerning Day Nurseries. Bequests ranging from $16,000 to $91,000 are spent in $3,000 for salary of "the President's assisant"; $6,000 for "legal expenses" [Depew is not mentioned this time]; $6,000 for "office salaries and expenses." In every item the word "other" appears, leaving unspecified the wherefore of the large sums that accompany them. Items are found "to have been carried as assetts which were not assetts." Property of the valuation of $50,000 is rented out [to whom?] for $100 a year; etc., etc. In short, the benevolence implied in the prevention of cruelty to animals is but a pretext: the real object is jobs of different fatnesses, and opportunities for perquisites of different magnitudes.

The Day Nursery and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals mutually illume each other. Their joint light, furthermore, illumines capitalist philanthropy as a whole. It is even worse than "stealing wholesale and returning retail," as the witty Lafargue called it. It is a false pretense, with sanctimonious aid of which to graft.

## A HOBBY WISELY TIMID.

Mr. Albert Britt maintains in his article on "Education for Workingmen" in the current issue of "Public Opinion," the reputation he has gained as a hobbyist who tries to keep dark the particular hobby he really rides. The ostensible subject of Mr. Britt's lucubrations is "Education." In the course of the article in question the gentleman develops the idea that the bane of the nation is too much and too general education. He is of the opinion that the evil of what he considers an evil comes out strongest with regard to workingmen. According to him the working class should be educated as a working class; they should be cut off from studies that savor of college curriculum and should be equipped with the manual training that would enable them to earn a living. It is of only secondary importance to expose the falsity of Mr. Britt's economics. Suffice it here to say upon that head that improved machinery eliminates skill; that the skill acquired to-day becomes useless to-morrow; and that the same process disables from earning a living, not the manually trained workingman only, but also members of the upper class, whom improved machinery and concentration throw out of business into the ranks of proletariat. This circumstance imperatively leads to the conclusion that, if "Education" is the bane of society, it is not the workingman only who should be excluded from "Education," but also the bulk of the non-workingman's class. No doubt Mr. Britt's concealed hobby or plan will admit this. Accordingly, although Mr. Britt keeps his hobby dark, it also is knocked out.

"Education" alone will not save society. On the contrary. The crimes that an educated and sober man can perpetrate, are crimes that the intellect of the uneducated cannot scheme. "Education" is only a potentiality for good—it gives a chance to a higher standard of life. The chance, however, depends upon the SECURITY OF PHYSICAL EXISTENCE. Where physical existence is insecure, "Education" breeds higher criminals. "Education" can realize its potentiality for good only when it goes accompanied with the security of physical existence. Capitalism renders the physical existence of the masses precarious, it also renders the capitalist's position insecure. Under such circumstances the good that is latent in "Education" is lost to a great degree. Hence the increase of crime hand in hand with "Education."

Exactly so with "Religion." The morality that "Religion" inculcates is only a potentiality for good—it gives a chance, or lift towards a purer life. The chance, however, depends, just as with "Education," upon the SECURITY OF PHYSICAL EXISTENCE. Where physical existence is insecure, "Religion" breeds criminals of its own. The religious criminal is no unknown quantity. The world has gone through that experience. The ages when it was under theocratic rule are justly known to history as the DARK AGES. No wonder. Life was insecure. Wealth was not sufficient. Want prevailed. "Religion" became a mask, just as "Education" to-day is a weapon, for mischief.

The "Education" Utopian found out his error. The good that he expected failed to materialize; but he was intelligent and honest enough to realize the fact. Being, however, too much of a Utopian to look below the surface, he was unable to utilize his failure as a stepping-stone to reach the Truth. He gave up the fight. This was an act of weakness on his part; nevertheless, it was an act of partial intelligence, the intelligence that will recognize a fact, and of complete honesty, the honesty that will recognize failure and its train of evils. The Britts, however, stand below the one-time "Education" hobbyists. Despite the mountain high cumulation of evidence and experience, they still ride the hobby of "Religion," and would re-saddle the human race with the incubus of theocratic rule.

All that Mr. Britt says concerning the incapacity of "Education" alone to insure a moral life is stale truth—as stale a truth, and for identical reasons, that Theocratic rules as a panacea is the veriest quackery. The facts, that shatter the one-time hobby of the "Educationalists," grind to dust the hobby of the Britts. No wonder the Britts do not come out into the open with their wind-cracked and one-legged doctrinairism.

## BILGE-WATER, OR SHIPPING THE SEA?

The report of the Federal Secretary of the Treasury discloses a state of things in the customs branch of the Government that suggests the question, Is this "best of all possible" Governments, which capitalism bountifully bestows upon the land, simply making some little bilge-water, or is its ship actually shipping the sea?

It now turns out that, in not fewer than fifty-one ports of the land, customhouses are maintained, with an aggregate number of two hundred and three employes, in which the customs expenses exceed the receipts. A closer inspection of the figures brings out a startling state of things.

The receipts in these fifty-one custom houses amount to $47,242.94; the expenses run up to $156,185.67. In other words, the expenses exceed the receipts by $108,942.73. Or putting it still more graphically, it costs on an average $3.30 to collect $1!

Still more starting are the results upon a detailed inquiry into these fifty-one Government establishments.

The lowest cost to collect $1 is in the port of Plymouth, Mass. There it costs $1.38. From that minimum the cost rapidly rises. In not less than fifteen ports the cost of collecting $1 exceeds $10:

In the port of Chattanooga, Tenn., it costs $11.76 to collect $1;

In the port of La Crosse, Wis., it costs $14.23 to collect $1;

In the port of Frenchmans Bay, Me., it costs $17.23 to collect $1;

In the port of Rock Island, Ill., it costs $18.14 to collect $1;

In the port of Great Egg Harbor, N. J., it costs $26.81 to collect $1;

In the port of Galena, Ill., it costs $33.66 to collect $1;

In the port of Teche, La., it costs $35.08 to collect $1;

In the port of Eastern, Md., it costs $42.07 to collect $1;

In the port of Southern Oregon, Oreg., it costs $42.30 to collect $1;

In the port of Sag Harbor, N. Y., it costs $67.73 to collect $1;

In the port of St. Mary's, Ga., it costs $83.92 to collect $1;

In the port of Tappahonnec, Va., it costs $125.04 to collect $1;

In the port of Annapolis, Md., it costs $185.88 to collect $1;

In the port of Cherrystone, Va., it costs $200.23 to collect $1;

Finally, the grand climax is reached in the port of Albemarle, N. C., where it costs $321.38 to collect $1. There the receipts are the vast amount of $5.00, the expenses $1,606.94!

Are these "Custom Houses" asylums for social invalids? What else can they be? The staunchest ship may make bilge-water. The expenditure of $321.38 to collect $1, a total expenditure of $156,185.67 to collect $47,242.94—that is not "bilge-water", it is the "sea" that is being shipped.

The capitalist ship is cranky. It leaks at its every rib. One day it is the President's crony Bishop who has to be provided for with a $90,000 sine-cure; another day it is the crony of some President's crony who has to be provided for with a pension; a third day it is some other invalid who has to be given some idle berth in some other department; and so on indefinitely. In these latter instances the leak feature of the ship is concealed. It stands out clear as a pike, however, when it turns out that the "business" capitalist Government, that the Government of that social system which prides itself upon its business ability and claims the right to rule by virtue of that particular virtue or allegation of virtue, is discovered paying a minimum of $1.38, and as high as $321.38 to collect $1, or its business establishment breaks down.

## POTS AND KETTLES.

Another discovery has been made and is to be the ground for another investigation. From Cleveland comes the despatch that the Standard Oil Annex of Rockefeller's Sunday school has been proved guilty of suborning perjury. If this particular investigation is also to be had it will be the latest of a long series.

The Armour Beef Trust has been investigated, the Gas Trust, the Life Insurances of New York, the Federal Department of Agriculture, the Post Office, Paul Morton of Santa Fe rebate fame, the President himself was threatened with an investigation of the Mrs. Morris affair, now Gov. Higgins and the Banking Department of this State are to be overhauled. These are but some of the investigations that readily come to mind, not to mention such scandal-uncovering lawsuits as the one involving Col. Mann's "Town Topics" Immunes. What does all this portend? Have the Pentecostal fires descended upon the Capitalist Class, and fired them all of a sudden for purity? Not at all. It is a case of pots calling kettles black.

The epidemic of investigation means not a revival of morality. When that tidal wave shall strike the land it will not be capitalist pots that will be investigating capitalist kettles; it will be the Working Class that will run the "investigation"—and investigate to a purpose. The present epidemic is not the disease itself. It is the symptom of the disease. Plutocracy is doing its work to perfection. Like nine-pins the capitalists are being bowled down by the banks. Business resorts to "credit"; "credit" is driven to "cheating"; "cheating" ripens into "crime." These cheatings and criminal practices are applied both against the fellow capitalists and against workingmen. The workingman is not the equal of the capitalist before the law. He has not the necessary funds to fight. His inequality renders the capitalist immune against any "kick" from that side. It is otherwise in the instance of his fellow capitalists. The cheated one has cash with which, at least, to start proceedings, besides "pull" for otherwise incommoding the one who cheats him. The final result is "investigations." That, however, these investigations are not of one set, the pure set, against another, the corrupt set, appears from the circumstance that the identical capitalist who, in one investigation is the investigator, frequently appears in the role of investigatee at another investigation.

That so many pots are now calling so many kettles black tells a big tale. When rogues fall out honest men have a chance of, at least, to learn who the rogues are and what they are up to. And that is no slight prelude towards knowing how to handle the pack.

The following is taken from "Books and Authors", a column of literary notes, in "The Sun" of Jan. 24:

"Arthur Henry's tale of a philosopher's life in New York, entitled 'Lodgings in Town,' incorporates some interesting views of life from Charles M. Schwab. The author quotes Mr. Schwab as saying that when he began he worked for nothing else than to be rich, but his views changed when he found himself possessed of more than he could spend for his own good. 'The simpler I live,' adds Mr. Schwab, 'the better I feel.' When asked what he was working for now, Mr. Schwab said: 'I am trying to find that out. The old incentive is gone, but I find myself as eager as before. Perhaps it is the interest of the game; but I don't think that is all."

This little item is of interest. According to it even the unalterable "incentive to labor" is subject to evolution. Under differing conditions it is affected by differing laws. Competition and the uncertainties attending it, make wealth the modern incentive to labor. With cooperation established and security vouchsafed, the future incentive to labor will be the desire to accomplish great works. Plain living and high achievements will go hand in hand. That much is foreshadowed in Schwab's statement.

There is a lot of talk afloat about "saving Niagara Falls." Suggestions of all kinds are being made, suggestions of federal control, etc., etc. In the meantime, the power companies pursue the even tenor of their plans, depleting the flow on which the Falls depend, together with its sources. It is the old game of talking against time in order to gain a profitable end. Capitalism's tricks are ever new, yet old.

## INDUSTRIALISM

It is curious to watch how the gospel of the Industrial Workers of the World—the Movement of which it was prophesied that it would be launched still-born, and concerning which one hears the occasional remark that it is actually dead—is being seized upon by its very foes and the very element whose doom the Movement sounds. Is this an instance of that highest form of adulation that one man can bestow upon another—IMITATION? Does the manifestation, perchance, go deeper, does it imply CONVERSION, and is it, as such, a symptom for cheers? Far from that! It is a siren song intended to lure to destruction. An instance in point is the language that is being held by the "Journal" of the United Mine Workers, the Civic Federation decoy duck for the working miners. The "Journal" declares that the United Mine Workers believes in industrialism and that it is organized upon that principle. This is a false statement.

"Industrialism," no more than "capitalism," no more than "Socialism," no more, in short, than any other institution consists of any one thing, nor yet of an aggregation of things. "Industrialism" like "capitalism," like "Socialism," etc., is a whole, the essence of which is a principle, and all the external appearances of which are manifestations of that one central principle, to which all the external manifestations are subservient and all of which jointly illustrate it.

Capitalism, for instance, does not consist merely in the private ownership of the necessaries for production. If such ownership were the determining feature and quality of capitalism, then capitalism reigned in the days of serfdom. The serf owned his tools, the feudal lord owned the land—two necessaries for production. Yet that was not capitalism. Capitalism is that social system under which the tool of production (Capital) has grown to such mammoth size that the class that owns it rules land and sea like a despot, inaccessible and undethronable by economic competition, and steadily swelling the number of its slaves, the wage-slaves, thereby itself recruiting the forces that will overthrow it, and push civilization onward to the Socialist Republic.—That is capitalism, not any one or set of seemingly capitalist manifestations.

So with Socialism. It does not consist merely in the overthrow of private ownership in any one or all of the necessaries of life. If such overthrow of private ownership were Socialism, then the overthrow of the one-time private ownership of military forces, and the present State ownership of the same, would be Socialism. Obviously that is not Socialism. A limb of a human being is not a human being. Socialism is that social system under which the necessaries of production are owned, controlled and administered by the people, for the people, and under which, accordingly, the cause of political and economic despotism having been abolished, class-rule is at end.—That is Socialism, nothing short of that.

So, again, with "Industrialism." It does not consist of a clubbing together of a few closely kindred trades into one industry. If that were "Industrialism," then, indeed, Mitchell's organization, which holds together several, not even all of the crafts, that work immediately in and around the mines, but which is an autonomous body; which is a body that has its hand at the throats of all other crafts and industries, leaving them all in the lurch every time they are under capitalist fire; which is a body that holds that the capitalist plunderer and the plundered wage-slave are brothers with reciprocal interests; and which as a result of its inherent principle, is a body that aims at the preposterous task of establishing "harmonious relations" between the Baers and their victims, the miners—then, indeed, would such a monstrosity as Mitchell's organization, with its capitalist mine-owners as secretary-treasurers for the Union, be a sample of Industrialism. That, certainly, is not Industrialism. Industrialism is that system of economic organization of the Working Class that denies that Labor and the Capitalist Class are brothers; that recognizes the irrepressible nature of the conflict between the two; that perceives that struggle will not, because it can not, end until the Capitalist Class is thrown off Labor's back; that recognizes that an injury to one workingman is an injury to all; and that, consequently, and with this end in view, organizes the WHOLE WORKING CLASS into ONE UNION, the same subdivided only into such bodies as their respective craft-tools demand, in order to wrestle as ONE BODY for the immediate amelioration of its membership, and for their eventual emancipation by the total overthrow of the Capitalist Class, its economic and its political rule.

A being in a bonnet is not therefore a woman, a being with a beard on is not therefore a man, nor yet is a wolf in sheepskin a lamb. The I. W. W. respectfully declines kinship with Belmont's labor lieutenant's Mitchell's concern.

## FOR SOCIALIST UNITY

### Colorado State Committee, S. L. P., Submits Proposition to Colorado State Committee, S. P.

Grand Junction, Colo., Jan. 19.—The following communication from the Socialist Labor Party State Committee of Colorado to the Colorado State Committee of the Socialist Party explains itself, and the reply received from Geo. T. Cramton, the State Secretary of the Socialist Party, is along the right lines and gives us hopes of a Socialist unity in Colorado in both the economic and political field.

The communications are as follows:

Grand Junction, Colo, Jan. 15, 1906.

To the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Colorado, George T. Cramton, State Secretary, Denver, Colo.

Greeting—We, the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado, believing that the Socialist Party has reached the point where they can see the folly of the pure and simple unions and of loose tactics and that they now stand to a man with the S. L. P. in the economic field for the Industrial Workers of the World, and we also believe that the platform and constitution of the Socialist Labor Party will now meet the approval of every member of the Socialist Party of Colorado, therefore, we hold that we should unite our forces in Colorado, as one man against all the upholders of Capitalism.

We would not be too strong united to push the work of organizing the working class of the State and make the fight that must be made for free speech, and when we consider the conditions that now obtain in this State and that the Capitalist had just as soon shoot or deport a workingman as to look at him, it strikes us that it is high time for united action on the part of every revolutionist in Colorado.

The State campaign will be on again soon and every Socialist in the State should feel as Eugene V. Debs did when he said: "I want to see one class conscious labor union on the industrial field and one class conscious labor party on the political field."

Debs has proven by both his words and actions that he thinks more of the Socialist Labor Party than he does of those members of his own party that stand for Gompers and his pure and simple union and we are very sorry that a large percentage of the S. P.s in the East belong to the Gompers outfit, while here in Colorado both sides stand to a man for the I. W. W. and in Grand Junction there are 85 members of the I. W. W. in good standing, supported by both the S. P.s and the S. L. P.s.

With these facts before us, we extend to the Socialist Party of Colorado an invitation to join the Socialist Labor Party, the only revolutionary party in the United States that stands united on both the political and economic field.

We would suggest that the Socialists of Colorado hold a State convention and in that way try and talk the matter over and see what is best to do, if it wasn't for the fact that the cost of such a convention, including car fare, loss of time and other expenses, would amount to enough to keep an organizer in the State for at least six months, besides the Socialist Party is not united on the industrial field, therefore the only way we can get together is as outlined above.

We ask that you take this matter up with every member of your party in the State and that you weigh and consider and then reconsider this proposition and invitation before deciding that you may be sure you are right, and that you may never regret your decision.

Hoping to receive a reply after due consideration that will be in the interest of the working class, we are

Yours fraternally,

The Socialist Labor Party State Commit, by S. B. Hutchinson, State Sec.

On Jan. 17th Mr. Cramton replied as follows:

The Socialist Party of Colorado
Geo. T. Cramton, Secretary-Treasurer,
1753 Lawrence street.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 17, 1906.

Mr. S. B. Hutchinson, Secy. S. L. P. of Colorado, Grand Junction, Colo.

Dear Sir and Comrade—Your letter of the 15th inst. received. I will take the proper steps to bring it before those interested.

I would be very proud to be one of those instrumental in bringing about a condition of Socialist unity.

Fraternally yours for the Revolution,
Geo. T. Cramton, Secy.

It is to be hoped that the Socialist Party members of this State will all see this communication in full and that they will not permit themselves to stand in their own light when it comes to lining up on the right side of the fight.

It is all right for the capitalist to have two or more parties but the real revolutionists should have but one.

Hoping for united action on the part of all Socialists in Colorado this season,

I am fraternally,

S. B. Hutchinson,
State Secy. of the S. L. P.

## UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I and some other reformers, I mean those who advocate public ownership of railroads, street cars, etc., were holding a discussion the other day. A man in the audience broke in upon us with the following questions: "But how do you propose to get possession of these properties, which are tied up with charters, deeds and every conceivable kind of legal protection—do you intend to confiscate them."

UNCLE SAM—What answer did they make?

B. J.—They answered "No!" And then the man went on to say: "The value of these railroads, etc., of the country represents about $10,000,000,000—do you propose to buy them; are you ready to tax yourselves to this amount?"

U. S.—I guess the same "No" oozed out of the capitalist brains.

B. J.—Yes; and don't you really think that this squarely knocked Socialism out in two rounds?

U. S. (bristling up)—Socialism "knocked out?" Not much! Do you know who those were who called themselves Socialists and were knocked out?

B. J.—Why, Socialists, I thought.

U. S.—Nary! They were a lot of middle class folks. You must remember that this middle class stands upon the principle of private ownership in the instruments of production. They were reared upon capitalism. That being so, this class stands upon very slippery ground when they attempt to avoid or escape the logical consequences of capitalism. Their desire to remove monopolies is one of those vain attempts. When, consequently, they meet a logical and consistent capitalist like the man who asked questions their fur is made to fly; their mouths are quickly stopped; they are bound to recoil before their own propositions: in short, they are rolled, or "knocked out", as you put it, in short order.

B. J.—But what would a Socialist have answered?

U. S.—If the Socialist happened to be in a statistical and bantering mood he would have answered "Yes, we mean to buy all those things—that is to say, we mean to pay for them. But if a man from whom you buy anything is your debtor you will first deduct the debt he owes you and pay him the balance only."

B. J.—That is what I would do.

U. S.—Very well. The Socialist would have continued thusly: "We would first appraise the things, watered stock being first squeezed out"—at this point the capitalist questioner's jaw would begin to drop.

B. J. (brightening up)—Guess so; good!

U. S.—The Socialist would have gone on: "Then we would estimate all the debts due the Government by the owners of those things: all the debts they have dodged; all the fines they should have paid for violations of law, etc., etc. After that much arithmetic and statistics there may possibly be left a nickel due the owners of those things, and we shall be quite able to and will cheerfully pay."

B. J.—Bully; That tune sounds evry different from the one that questioner was treated to.

U. S.—Exactly. But the Socialist might have been in a wicked mood; in that case he would have left statistics go and answer thusly, to wit: "Sir, did the North buy the slaves it set free during and after the war? Did the North tax itself to pay them off? Did the American Revolutionary fathers tax themselves to pay King George? Nary! they said slavery is wrong, the slaveholder is a criminal and a rebel: away with his negro slave; and these were set free without further ado: 'These colonies are free.'"

B. J. (clapping his hands)—Better yet!

U. S.—The Socialist would further answer: "Our Revolutionary Fathers sent King George, his cousins, his sisters and his aunts, together with his colonial Governors and pursuivants, kiting across the water."

B. J.—And no mistake!

U. S.—By the time the Socialist got so far your capitalist questioner would

(Continued on page 6.)

# CORRESPONDENCE

**CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.**

## FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

Brussels, January 11, 1906.

To Citizen Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary,
Socialist Labor Party,
New York,
U. S. of America.

Dear Comrade:—

We hereby acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant enclosing draft for 580 francs ($112.25) in favor of the Russian Revolutionists.

Herein please find receipt for the same.

We thank you in the name of our Russian Comrades, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to request you to have it known through the press of your party that the present set-back of the Revolution is only temporary, and that the struggle will continue to a finish.

Receive, dear Comrade, our thanks and our fraternal greetings.

The Secretary.
Camille Huysmans.

## WITHDRAW FROM A. F. OF L.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the enclosed stamps please send me a bundle of the Weekly People of the issue of January 20.

Debs' speech is a "hummer," and I want to have a few of the old line union men here read it. This town is a paper making town and last week (January 14) the pulp and sulphite workers held a convention, and withdrew from the Brotherhood of Paper Makers; thus proving the motto of the A. F. of L., that "in unity there is strength"; and I think that in the near future there will be a chance for an organizer of the I. W. W. to do some missionary work in all the paper towns.

Reader.

Ticonderoga, N. Y., January 20.

## AS TO I. W. W. RITUAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At regular meeting of Local 160, I. W. W., Comrades Breuer and Geyer severely criticized the new ritual and it was voted to protest against the new initiation ceremony, namely, against raising the hand and swearing or taking an oath while being obligated. Also against holding meetings behind closed doors. The opinion prevailed that although not in matter of essence, yet in matter of form, such formalities were too much of the pure and simple order and against Socialist perception and that such performances should not take place in a body of revolutionary workingmen. As to the closed door, it must be said that we cannot spread our propaganda and gain new members to the best advantage, while barring non-members from attending our meetings and that we should get into secret sessions only when circumstances require. Resolved, To abstain from further use of ritual and to have protest published in official organs of the S. L. P. and Industrial Worker.

A. Gierginsky,
L. Newhouse,
F. Geyer,
Committee.

## A FIELD THAT NEEDS TILLING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The town of Lestershire is in reality a suburb of Binghamton. In Binghamton there is a Central Labor Union, but here there isn't a vestige of even pure and simpledom, and yet there are over half a dozen big factories here, one alone employing over 2,000 workers.

To cope with the apathy that exists there are perhaps a dozen of us, and I, for one, will try to spread our principles by getting subs to the Weekly People. In a week or two you shall hear from me.

The poor devils about here have had so many unpleasant experiences with "reformers," that at first they look upon us, too, with suspicion, but that can be overcome. The soil is good, careful cultivation is all that is needed. Will do what we can to get things going, and you may soon get a call for some one to come here and give a hand.

Revolutionist.

Lestershire, N. Y., January 17.

## THE RIPENING PROCESS MUST DO ITS WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Apropos of the "proposition" of Comrade E. R. Markley in the Weekly People of January 20, it seems to me Comrade Markley's proposition is entirely premature, and therefore a wish without a reasonable foundation. Good judgment in the erection of the structural organization of the working class is by far better than hurrah enthusiasm. In the I. W. W. we have given the working class a structural educational basis on which to "unite" and this "uniting" can only be accomplished by giving battle to the old form of Labor Unions, or pure and simpledom. In the measure that the new form of organization gives battle to the old, so in the same measure will the old form decline. And precisely as the old form declines to be a factor for supremacy, so likewise will the, "unity" of "revolutionary personalities," "the organs," "two ballots," "two sets of principles," be accomplished. This has always been an historical factor in all ages in the past, and will be our guide in the future.

The working class in the economic field of activity has just begun to turn over another leaf in the book of lessons, and more of these lessons will folow. All this will depend upon the capitalist class as a lesson giver. Any premature plan for "unity" will react to our sorrow. The ripening process must do its work first.

G. Renner.

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 20.

## AN APOLOGY TO SECTION MONROE COUNTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Enclosed please find money order for $20 for the Russian revolutionists. The above amount was collected at a demonstration meeting, held January 21st, under the auspices of the Arbeiter Ring, Arbeiter Bund, Industrial Workers' Club, Ladies' Branch of the Arbeiter Ring. Socialist party and the Jewish Dramatic Club.

The Conference Committee wishes to apologize to Section Monroe County of the Socialist Labor Party for not inviting them to participate in the demonstration. The explanation thereof is as follows. About a week ago a special committee was elected for the purpose of inviting the said Section to take part in the demonstration. The Conference Committee on Arrangements for the meeting did not meet all of the week till last Saturday, Jan. 20th, when it found that the special committee to invite the Section had neglected their duty. Of course, the committee was censured for negligence but it was too late to invite the Section, knowing that it would not meet till the following Wednesday. Mr. L. Harris who was a delegate to this conference from the Industrial Workers' Club, and a member at the same time of Section Monroe County, S. L. P., will bear out the truth of this statement.

Hoping that Section Monroe County will accept our apology and explanation thereof, and that the amount sent will be acknowledged through the Socialist Labor Party press, we remain, yours for the social revolution,

Conference Committee,
L. Baldwin, Secretary.
Harry Docter, Treas.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 22.

## PATERSON INAUGURATES LECTURE SEASON.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I shall simply state some things about the doings in this city.

The Socialist Labor Party is not only holding the Weekly Friday night class, but also Sunday afternoon lectures. The first of a course of six was held yesterday, John Vaughan lecturing on "Unionism," showing the correctness of the I. W. W. as compared to the A. F. of L. so clearly, that two applications were handed to the chairman for membership to Mixed Local 52, this city. There were 75 cents worth of books sold, one renewal of Weekly People for one year secured, and $2.30 taken in collection. Sample copies of the Weekly People were distributed.

The I. W. W. is holding business meetings every Monday evening and the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month open meetings from 8 to 9 o'clock. Business meetings begin 9 o'clock. New members are admitted practically every meeting. The I. W. W. has an agitation comittee composed of three members of each local. A mass meeting of ribbon weavers is called for next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in Helvetia Hall.

R. Berdan.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 22.

## TOMMY I. I. ON TOMMY I. I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At a recent meeting of one of the branches of the Local S. P., the recognized star of that party here in Chicago, Mr. Thomas I. Morgan, irreverently called "Tommy I. I.," was asked a number of questions which were all answered to the utmost satisfaction of his Socialist audience. I have tried to place the questions and answers as near as possible to the order in which they were asked and answered so that your readers may learn and be instructed by scientific Socialism as taught in Chicago.

* * *

No. 1. "Why am I a Socialist? Because my material interests so direct. Why am I a lawyer? For precisely the same reason. Why do I wish to obtain control of the S. P. in Chicago? For the same—But that is a vile lie invented by those who are envious of the reputation I have made in coming to the aid of the proletaire. For thirty odd years I toiled with my hands and it is only within the past ten years that I have risen to the dignity of the law. Do not those thirty odd years entitle me to be classed as a workingman fully as much as the man, who by his labor has acquired a small principal, is entitled to live off of its interest in his declining years. I ask you can any fair minded person see one iota of difference?"

No. 2. "Yes, I am proud of the fact that I belong to several of the great fraternal organizations. As a member of the 'Sons of St. George' I am esteemed very highly because of the indisputable fact that my lineage can be traced back to the English royal family. A fraternal organization is beautiful in its inception. Its members are bound to aid and protect each other in cases of sickness or trouble or against outsiders. You have heard the statement: 'A mason never hangs.' Is not that sufficient proof that they will protect each other against even a vicious social system? Any workingman can become a member of the Masons provided he is of good moral character and believes in a Diety."

No. 3. "Municipal Ownership? I certainly am in favor of it, both as a Socialist and a lawyer. Think of increased wages and lesser hours for the street car workers. Think of the saving of from fifteen to fifty cents per week to the proletaire, not to mention the increased travelling facilities and comforts. Yes, and see the surplus with which the city can enlarge and better their police force so that the lives and property of our citizens can be better protected. And as a lawyer, I will be brought in touch with a large part of the radical bourgeois and can thus obtain an increased and better-paying clientage. You ask me how, as a lawyer, I can benefit materially by being a member of the S. P.? In the beginning, on looking over the horizon, I saw that it was impossible for me to obtain a clientage among the bourgeois: they looking upon me with suspicion and my training as a laborer not having fitted me for the finer conventions or with the superior tastes and discriminations that prevail among the better class. Recognizing my short-comings, I turned to the proletaire and they, knowing my great reputation and trusting me as their friend were only too glad to find a sound and conservative leader. And I have never betrayed that trust, nor ever will—So help me God! Time was when I was a laboring man, and although I have risen to a higher sphere, yet my heart is always with my humbler brothers, and I will do all that lies in my power to lead the party in Chicago forward to that grand day when we can force Municipal Ownership of not only the street cars, but of the gas and lighting works, the water works; yes, and perhaps a better tenement system."

B. M. Saner.

Chicago, Ill., January 19.

## SOCIALISTS AND SOCIALISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—

Here's a health to the King
And a plague o' the pretender.
But which the pretender and who the King
The answer I canna quite render.
—Scottish Ballad.

The Socialist party man from his mountain height of self-esteem, astride of a pinacle of arrogated superiority, oft times looks down upon the "passing" Deleonite and, with an insidious smile greets his thus, "Hallo, little fellow; rather lonesome down your way, I fancy. You of the few and far between crowd: Why don't you come over and join the majority? We are orthodox; our platform and arguments are about identical with yours. What's the difference? Look at our propaganda work: nearly 400,000 votes last national election. Don't that prove we can catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar?"

Just here the S. L. P. man must brighten up and softly murmur that the wise man wrote dead flies cause the ointment of the apothecary to send forth a disgusting and repellant odor and flies that have been soaked in cold molasses are usually as dead as Methusalem, hardly worth reckoning as propaganda assets. Also we are not fly traps. We are Socialists. And hold to the faith as taught in the lessons of Marx and of Engels, our anthem "proletarians of the world unite! Cast off your chain and so gain your kingdom."

It is only the class conscious and the consecrated who are privileged to march under the banners of the S. L. P. Our band, if few, is true and tried, organized and disciplined to hold principle higher than victory. And unlike the highland chieftain quoted above, whose diplomatic and cautious toast was offered to a promiscuous gathering of dubious politics, we can designate the rightful authority and indicate the self-assertive pretender.

We hold no grudge, we bear no malice; yet we remember of days agone. When a high priest of the propaganda, one Daniel De Leon, called to the multitude "Choose ye this day whom you will serve—the gods of Opportunism, exceptions and petty monopolies, on the ancient landmarks of proletarian possibility and proletarian restoration. But for me and my house we will serve the cause of Mankind." And the S. L. P. is still serving the cause. Missionary organizer and agitator it is at work daily and hourly without money or price. The Socialist Labor Party has formed a thin red line from the Atlantic to the Pacific only two ranks deep, but we will hold the ground until the coming of the people. And then marching as the vanguard of that quickened and awakened proletarian host, we will bear aloft the banners of the class struggle to victory and to triumph.

G. W. Tracey.

Gloversville, N. Y., Jan. 20.

## "PLACING" THE "SOCIALIST VOICE."

To the Daily and Weekly People—The folowing item is taken from the editorial columns of the Jan. 6 issue of the Oakland "Socialist Voice," published by Local Alameda County, Socialist Party":

"How the 'Weekly People' Places Them.

"'Reader,' Spokane, Wash.—The English papers that sustain the I. W. W. are the Daily and Weekly People, the Faribault, Minn., 'Referendum' and 'Line-up' combined, and the 'Crisis.' Straddling the fence are the Los Angeles, Cal., 'Common Sense,' Helena 'Montana News,' Chicago 'International Review' and Chicago 'Socialist' and 'Appeal to Reason.' Against the I. W. W. openly, or covertly behind the mask of neutrality are 'The Worker,' 'Cleveland Citizen,' Toledo 'Socialist,' Milwaukee 'Social Democratic Herald.'"

"Dear Daniel (come to judgment): Please place US and let us know 'where we art at.' This suspense is excruciating. However, if you have any doubt as to where we stand, just say that we represent the members of the Socialist party of California, and we propose to continue to stand where they stand.

"Socialist Voice.
"(One of your exchanges.)"

For the purpose of relieving the editor of The People of the task and incidentally with a view of enlightening the rank and file of the Socialist party of California, I will undertake the job of "placing" the "Socialist Voice." A bit of inside information relative to the editor of that "official organ" may not be amiss for my purpose: While in Oakland last month a member of Section Oakland, S. L. P., told me of an interview concerning the I. W. W. held with Editor McDevitt of the "Socialist Voice." When asked by the comrade his opinion as to that organization, McDevitt replied that he had TWO opinions—a PERSONAL opinion favorable to the I. W. W. and an EDITORIAL opinion requiring him to take a neutral stand on the subject!

A second incident should also be taken in connection with the foregoing: On the afternoon of Dec. 17 a rousing I. W. W. meeting was held in Oakland at which a local of the I. W. W. was formed with twenty-five members, most of whom are also members of Local Alameda County, S. P., and included in the number was McDevitt himself. That same evening, in company with several comrades of Section Oakland, S. L. P., I attended a propaganda meeting of Branch Oakland, S. P., at which Editor McDevitt lectured on "The Pink Peril." After an elaborate introduction during which the audience was kept in breathless suspense as to the meaning of the subject—"The Pink Peril" was discovered to be none other than the Hearst movement, whose "pink" Socialism "threatened to take away the votes of the real red revolutionary Socialism" assumed by the speaker to be represented by the Socialist party alone. The whole speech was an "intellectual's" "pure and simple political Socialist" effort from start to finish, without reference to the economic phase of the Socialist Movement; and in a burst of anger at the I. W. W. oppostion to his point of view, Editor McDevitt closed with a plea to the "political Socialists" of his local to "show these I. W. W. men that the apathy now obtaining in Oakland toward the purely political propaganda in contradistinction to the enthusiasm of the Industrialists, is only temporary."

The two incidents will serve to show first of all where the editor of the "Socialist Voice" should be "placed"—to wit in the category of the "intellectual" who thus far has failed to grasp the significance of the economic phase of the Labor Movement. Taken together the two incidents may also lead to a suspicion that Editor McDevitt's editorial opinion regarding the I. W. W. may not after all differ from his personal opinion. But suspicions are sometimes groundless. Here is the proof: On the same editorial page of the same issue of the "Socialist Voice" for which the above item was taken, I find the following:

"There are consequently two great fields of Socialist propaganda—politics and unionism; but of these two, the political is the paramount field of propaganda for the largest number of Socialist workers, because it is the line of least resistance; because, secondly, in that field the workers have most strength, both individually and collectively: because, thirdly, in countries where universal suffrage prevails (nominally or actually), it is the most universal field for proletarian action; and, lastly, because in constitutional countries it has become the traditional, the customary, the usual method of expressing the revolutionary development, the revolutionary crisis, the revolutionary ACT."

Here you have all the fallacies of the "intelectual's" conception of unionism summed up in a few lines. First comes the parent fallacy that "politics" and "unionism" are two wholly separated "fields," either of which will do for purposes of "Socialist propaganda," each without reference to the other—"politics" being a more promising field than "unionism," that is all. Time and again has the Industrialist pointed out that "politics," i. e., the political movement of labor ever does and must find its basis in "unionism", i. e., the economic movement of labor; that the political movement being the reflex of, is inseparable from, the "union" movement. Here in California, for example, we see a so-called Union Labor party, the political reflex of the economic movement of "pure and simpledom." Similar political parties are found in other States, each of which inevitably reflects the character of its economic substructive-craft unionism. Political trading and selling out of the workers are some of the choicest fruits of such political reflexes. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. So likewise is it impossible for a genuine Socialist political movement to be other than the reflex of a genuine revolutionary "unionist" movement. The revolutionary class unionism of the I. W. W. must and will seek its political expression and find it in an uncompromising revolutionary party of the Working Class. Such a party is now forming here in California as elsewhere out of the I. W. W. elements of the S. L. P. and the S. P. The fallacy of "politics" apart from "unionism" comes only from the vote-hunting "intellectual,' who instinctively realizes he will soon be left out in the cold.

Passing over the kindred fallacy of the "political's" being "the paramount field of Socialist propaganda," with the first three reasons given by Editor McDevitt, I come to the last statement, that "in constitutional countries it (the political field) has become the traditional, the customary, the usual method of expressing the revolutionary crisis, the revolutionary act." Well, then, may we ask was the "revolutionary act" complete when in 1776 the political representatives of the American colonies proclaimed the Declaration of Independence of those colonies from the realm of King George? Or was that action on the political field simply the beginning of the "revolutionary act" which eight years later ended with the treaty of peace with Great Britain? Or again, in 1789, was the "revolutionary act" of the Third Estate in France complete when the political representatives of that Estate withdrew from the Constituent Assembly composed of representatives of the three Estates and proclaimed themselves the government of France? Or was that simply the beginning of the "revolutionary act" which ended only with the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo? Or again, coming back to American history, was the "revolutionary act" complete when in 1860 the capitalist class of the North placed Abraham Lincoln in the President's chair, and thereby forced the hand of the Southern slaveholder in revolt? Or did that "revolutionary act" only end five years later with the surrender of Lee at Appomattox? Once more taking a hypothetical case, would the "revolutionary act" of the American Working Class be complete when that class on the political field had proclaimed itself the ruling class of society? Or would that political victory be simply the beginning of the "revolutionary act" which would end only with the complete organization of the Socialist Republic? And what would complete that "revolutionary act" if not the economic organization of the Working Class—the Industrial Union—ready at the moment the political power was attained to seize the industrial plants of the nation and assume the task of reconstruction on the Socialist basis?

Manifestly, such a political victory of the Working Class as Editor McDevitt has in mind—a political victory alone without the might of the Industrial Union to back it up, would not be an "expressing of the revolutionary development" or a proclaiming of the "revolutionary crisis" or even a beginning of the "revolutionary act"—but rather a prelude to the shipwreck of the Labor Movement. The day of such a "political

(Continued on page 6.)

# LETTER-BOX

**OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

**NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.**

S. M. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—Can you recall a single instance of a conflict in modern history when one side did not practice the censorship of the press? And can you recall a single instance when such censorship was not an earmark of the Wrong that characterized the side that practiced it? There is none. Apply the test to the experience that the Socialist Movement is making at this very time. It is the Socialist party press that mutilates, garbles and even suppresses information concerning the I. W. W. The press of the Socialist Labor Party is free. Chew upon that fact.

F. P., SCRANTON, PA.—A bona fide political party of Socialism must express itself upon the economic organizations in existence, If in its opinion none deserves its approval it should say so. Only then can a party of Socialism prevent the craft quarrels from being introduced into its own councils. "Neutrality" presents a smiling face upon such quarrels. Neutrality, therefore, invites the quarrels to repeat themselves in its councils.

T. M. W., CAMDEN, N. J.—Can any fault be found with a workingman who hires himself out to a capitalist in the shop? Surely not. The act of so hiring himself out is a badge of his wage slavery. He has no choice. To live he must do so. Identically with the workingman who is so situated that in order to hire himself out to a capitalist in wage slavery he must first pay blackmail to a pure and simple labor leader. The S. L. P. accepts the former to membership; so it accepts the latter, and for the identical reason—both submit to the force of circumstances and strenuously labor to overthrow the yoke.

W. W. E., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Major premise: The revolutionary political organization is the reflex of the revolutionary economic organization.

Minor premise. The I. W. W. is a revolutionary economic organization.

We find these two correct premises in the article. From them the only conclusion permissible is that the political reflex or expression of the I. W. W. must be a revolutionary party. Instead of that we find in the article the conclusion that political opportunism is the correct political reflex of such a revolutionary economic organization!

Again—We find in the article the correct premise that people will sooner support for opportunistic purposes an opportunistic party that has a chance of success than one that has none. only conclusion permissible from such a premise is that the S. L. P. or the S. P. would waste their time if they sought to compete with any of the bourgeois parties of opportunism. Instead of that we find in the article the conclusion that, in order to live, the S. L. P. or S. P. must take up the role of political opportunism!

The reasoning in both instances starts in one direction, then turns a somersault back and lands with its feet in its mouth.

J. A., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Your conclusions also are at fisticuffs with your premises. If the I. W. W. has "some faults" and the A. F. of L. is full of faults, the only conclusion permissible is that it would be easier to correct the I. W. W. than to cleanse the A. F. of L. To start from the premises that you do and then conclude that "therefore the right thing is to stay in the A. F. of L." is also a case of a break-neck somersault backward.

F. D., LOUISVILLE, KY.—To tell the craft Union to vote right, and not to teach it to organize right, is to promote the Union's disintegration—a curious thing for him to do who aims at preserving the concern.

C. K., NEW YORK—There is no compromise with Principle. A party of Socialism is not safe in the hands of a privately owned press; a party of Socialism stands on a volcano if it is not reared upon sound Unionism. Your Volkszeitung party and the Socialist Labor Party must have it out now. Better one thorough-going conflict now than a compromise that will lead inevitably to a long series of strifes, ending in treacherous truces and breaking out again in renewed strife.

E. R. F., ST. LOUIS, MO.—It is not the "intellectual' alone who holds the Union will die. Many a pure and simple Unionist holds the same view. It is due to this error that many a pure and simpler discounts all efforts to place Unionism on its feet, and in the meantime drifts with the stream.

J. E., TOLEDO, O.—First—If the Capitalist Class does not like blows why does it strike them?

Second—The address to the workingmen of the world, signed by all the members of the International Socialist Bureau, which appeared in the Toledo "Socialist," was a correct translation from the original French. It was "lifted" by the "Socialist" from "The People," although without acknowledgement.

F. W., NEW YORK—The steamship companies make more than that upon the immigrants. In 1904 alone they made $25,000,000 from steerage passengers to America.

J. B., NEW YORK—"Crooks and would-be bosses were found in the S. L. P.?" "Is that possible?"—Yes, dearest. Such things will develop in any organization. The difference is that, when they develop in such a soundly democratic body as the S. L. P., they are quickly got rid of. When they develop in such a body as the Volkszeitung Corporation party, they are kept and loved all the more dearly, and those whom the S. L. P. secretes out of its system are lovingly taken up by the Volkszeitung Corporation concern.

C. D., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—'Tis not true. The Daily People is a newspaper in the best sense of the word. Not a day passes without it has information of events that no capitalist paper cares to publish, and all suppress. Its news gatherers are all over the country. The news they send in appears in The People, no where else.

P. W. E., COLUMBUS, O.—Does not the conduct of the typographical men in the present strike furnish a proof? Are they not admitting, according to their own words, into their Union, without initiation fees or other fees, a large number of comps whom the Typothetæ fetched in to break the strike? Could they not have done that before as well as after and with less expenditure of money and loss of wages? The craft Union system is stupidly near-sighted.

B. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.—We do not know in what way you could get a copy of The People of November 22, 1896, containing the result of the referendum vote in the S. L. P. on the S. T. & L. A., except you advertise for it. The matter can be easily verified. Many a library keeps The People on file.

W. H., WASHINGTON, D. C.—The I. W. W. recognizes the card of any other Union.

D. McD., WORCESTER, MASS.—The wheels of the capitalist system will not work without a large amount of human suffering. Take the simplest of all proofs. Periodically and frequently a vast amount of work has to be done within a limited space of time. One man cannot effectively work more than twelve hours out of the twenty-four. Take 1,000 men, put them to work jointly, and the job is done. When done they are laid upon the shelve, there to wait in starvation for such another call. If they are to be had the wheels of capitalism move easily; if they are not to be had the wheels stop. This is but one instance. Against that "Charity" dashes itself.

I. F. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Certainly! Certainly!! The capitalist class "would save the family," Socialism "would tear up the family." The proofs lie all around. Socialism insists that the husband shall work, that the mother shall stay at home, that the little ones be sent to the kindergarten, that the older ones goes to school, that the still older ones to go to College and the University. Here you have it. A family of five—father, mother and three children—would be ripped apart by Socialism into five different directions—the shop, the home, the kindergarten, school and College. Is not that horrible?! On the other hand, we must all admit that Capitalism seeks and succeeds in keeping the family united—it sends all the five members into the factory, and keeps them there. What more convincing proof? Can there be aught more idyllic than that? Why, Capitalism is the Golden Age; and we are right in it;—and yet we kick!

J. G. H., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. G., DES MOINES, IA.; M. A. G., WINONA, MINN.; I. M., ROTTERDAM JUNCTION, N. Y.; H. F. F., SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.; C. T. U., TOPEKA, KANS.; C. F., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; P. C., CANADA; H. F. F., SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.; U. U., DENVER, COLO.; X. X., CHICAGO, ILL.; P. P., OMAHA, NEB.; N. N., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; G. G., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; M. M., HAVERHILL, MASS.—Matter received.

# OFFICIAL NOTICES

**Hereafter, all notices of meetings or other official business to be inserted must reach this office before 4 p. m. on the day preceding publication. Secretaries of Sections and Locals will act accordingly. Those sending notices for publication are requested to see to it that all particulars are given, and that dates and proper names are plainly written. Notices are continually being sent in that omit some important particular, which prevents their publication; and some reach us too late for insertion.**

### N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters, Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, on Jan. 26. Moren, Kihn and Pearson absent. Duetsch elected chairman. Minutes of previous meeting were corrected to show that Jacobson had received 37 votes for member of N. E. C. instead of 15, as given therein. This does not alter the general result.

Communications: From Sections Oneida, Chatauqua and Scandinavian, semi-annual reports, all reflecting growth and good conditions. From Section Chataqua, credentials for O. Beldner and Daniel Anderson, delegate and alternate respectively, to Troy state convention. From Chas. H. Corregan, Syracuse, N. Y., announcing settlement in his favor of suit for reinstatement and damages for illegal expulsion from local typographical union, and enclosing draft for $60, in payment of stenographer's fee and printing the case, per his appeal to the party membership for financial assistance in prosecuting it. Contents noted, and letter filed.

Correspondence Bureau reported in the matter of securing notary publics in coming State campaign. Report received. Secretary of Bureau instructed to communicate with Organizer of Section Onondago regarding notary publicship. Secretary of committee instructed to write Organizer of Section Albany also with reference to notary publics.

It was decided to invite State Organizer Rudolph Katz to the next meeting, for information with regard to securing signatures throughout the State during the next campaign.

Meeting then adjourned.

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND

| | |
|---|---|
| T. Potier, Houghton, Wash. .. $ | 1.00 |
| Madame T. Potier, et fils, Houghton, Wash. | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Alice A. Allet, Seattle, Wash. | .25 |
| Dr. Hamilton Stillson, Seattle, Wash. | .25 |
| Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass. | 1.00 |
| John Castle, Winona, Minn. | 1.00 |
| Julius Samuels, New York | 5.00 |
| Alexander Muhlberg, San Pedro, Cal. | 10.00 |
| Eugene Fischer, New York, day's wages | 3.00 |
| Brooklyn Ladies' Auxiliary, a\|c entertainment and fair | 6.00 |
| John A. Schwarz, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y., day's wages | 1.50 |
| Anders N. Anderson, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 |
| A. Black, Erie, Pa. | .25 |
| "Two Sympathizers," McKeesport, Pa. | 3.50 |
| E. F. Renner, Phoenix, Ariz. | 2.50 |
| Sidney Armer, San Francisco, Cal. | 2.50 |
| M. S., Philadelphia, Pa. | 1.50 |
| Leon Lacoste, New Orleans, La. | .50 |
| Collected at open-air meeting, Pittsburg, Pa. | 7.00 |
| James O'Brien, Lonsdale, R. I. | .50 |
| M. Jassinowsky, Philadelphia, Pa. | 2.00 |
| Contributed by workmen of N. Y. D. C. Co. | 9.00 |
| M. Strauss, Greenfield, Mass. | 3.00 |
| J. Van Veen, New York | 1.00 |
| Shop collection by "H," of Local 67, I. W. W., Jersey City, N. J. | 3.00 |
| Rochester, N. Y., "Red Sunday" Conference Committee | 20.00 |
| C. H. Jacobson, Warren, Pa. | .50 |
| Section Richmond Co., N. Y.—Jacob Zimmer, $3; F. Clark, $3.25; E. E. Snyder, $2.50; J. Moore, $2; C. Larson, $2.50; B. Clark, $1; J. H. Hoffman, $1; Mrs. W. Clark, 25c. | 15.50 |
| Brooklyn, N. Y.—W. T., $5; M. Blumenthal, $1 | 6.00 |
| Collected at meeting, Newburgh, N. Y. | 1.86 |
| A. Murdell, Newburgh, N. Y., day's wages | 3.00 |
| C. C. Crawford, New York | 4.00 |
| Frank D. Tebbetts, Rollinsford, N. H. | .50 |
| Erie, Pa.—Aug. Fisher, $1; J. Devine, $1; H. Spittal, $1 | 3.00 |
| Collected by Section Oneida Co., N. Y.—John Rapp, $2; Sidney Green, $5; Phil Vogt, $1; Gust. Langkans, $1; Mat Heegenberger, $1; Heinrich Seiler, $1; John Klauss, 50c.; George Potter, 50c.; Chas. [illegible], 50c.; Wm. Ruehl, 50c.; John Hoechenberger, 50c. | 13.50 |
| Theo. Florian, Milford, Mass., collected at Industrial Workers' Lyceum, Milford | 3.90 |
| Collected at "Red Sunday" demonstration, Grand Central Palace, New York City, January 22. | 151.17 |
| 16th A. D., New York—G. Kaiser, $1; J. Traurig, $1; L. Perl, $1; E. Roetzky, $1; H. Unterweiser, 25c.; S. Moskowitz, $2 | 6.25 |
| Frank Whisler, Fort Collins, Colo. | 1.00 |
| John M. Francis, Du Quoin, Ill. | .25 |
| Carl Oberheu, Atchison, Kans. | 3.00 |
| North Wales, Pa., D. C. Wismer, $2; Leroy Wismer, $1 | 3.00 |
| John Royle, Newburgh, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| V. H. K., New York | 1.00 |
| Collected at I. W. W. meeting, Montreal, January 21 | 4.00 |
| Minneapolis, Minn.—Emil Byers, $1; Jergen Herty, $1 | 2.00 |
| Peter Ypson, Port Angeles, Wash. | 1.00 |
| Sympathizer, Wilkinsburg, Pa. | 1.00 |
| Karl Lindstrand, Lynn, Mass. | 4.00 |
| Fall River, Mass., collected at coffee supper by Local 55, I. W. W. and S. L. P. section | 5.50 |
| W. D. O'Connell, Two Harbors, Minn. | 2.00 |
| F. A. Olpp, New York | 1.00 |
| Tacoma, Wash.—John Osterberg, $2; J. C. Anderson, day's wages, $2.25 | 4.25 |
| Summit, Wash.—Geo. Oakley, $3; Gregor Warder, $1; Erik Berg, 50c.; John Farland, 25c. | 4.75 |
| Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 194, Chicago, Ill. | 10.00 |
| A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal. | 5.00 |
| Mr. Hurwitz, Newport News, Va. | 1.00 |
| Newport News, Va., collected at private party | 5.00 |
| Newport News, Va., collected at meeting of S. P., S. L. P. and I. W. W. | 50.00 |
| Grand Junction, Colo., collected at Jan. 21 meeting of S. L. P. and I. W. W. | 11.60 |
| Owen Reilly, Providence, R. I. | 1.00 |
| St. Paul, Minn.—J. H. Flynn, $2; Geo. F. Spettel, $1.50 | 3.50 |
| Section London, Ont., collected at meeting Jan. 21 and elsewhere | 15.00 |
| Houston, Tex., collected at meeting of Section, Jan. 21 | 22.55 |
| Collected by Building Trades Local 95, I. W. W., New York—Frank Pearson, $4.50; H. Larsen, $4.50; Emil Pearson, $4.50; F. Tryump, $2; G. Thomsam, $4.50; Paul Augustine, $4; Ch. Stenstrom, $4.50; Ch. Holgeson, $4.50; Frank Anderson, $4.50; John Nelson, $4.50; J. Swanson, $4.50; H. Hanson, $4.50; Geo. Styles, $3; John Johnson, $1; Leon Pilout, $5; A. C. Andersen, $4.50; A. Lindahl, 25c.; Anton Bolin, $3 | 67.75 |
| San Jose, Cal.—John Brennan, $1; Louis H. Zimmer, $1 | 2.00 |
| Collected from members of Local 23, I. W. W., Chicago, Ill.—Paul Schwarze, 50c.; G. Bloetner, 50c.; Jos. Hamrle, 50c.; J. Susnik, 50c.; F. Hruby, 50c.; O. Steusrud, 50c.; I. Michich, 50c.; A. Oldfield, 25c.; H. Krause, 25c. | 4.50 |
| Detroit, Mich., collected at Hungarian meeting, $6; W. W., $1; Mack, 50c | 7.50 |
| 19th and 21st A. D.'s, New York—Geo. E. Rarig, $5; Wm. E. Moore, $1; Wm. Schmidt, $1; H. Mittelberg, $2 | 9.00 |
| Collected by Scand. Section New York—E. Lund, $1; John Nyberg, $2; C. Wahlgren, Bridgeport, Conn., $3; H. Larsson, $3 | 9.00 |
| Alfred Ahlberg, St. Paul, Minn. | 1.00 |
| New York City—H. W. Deutsch, day's wages, $2.50; N. Halperin, 50c.; J. Toolchin, 25c.; M. Shoob, 25c.; J. Kanner, 50c.; R. Willheim, 25c. | 4.25 |
| Total | $ 567.83 |
| Previously acknowledged | $ 796.81 |
| Grand total | $1,364.64 |

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## LABOR BARNACLES.

(Continued from page three.)

the delegates the majority had learned their tactics at political caucuses and conevntions.

A lone "borer from within" objected to the officers of the unions being in politics but wanted the rank and file in it and was promptly called to order by the whole house as soon as five minutes were passed, though delegates had spoken for unlimited time before.

Let this suffice to prove from their own mouths some of the contentions of the S. L. P. and also the folly of those who look upon the victory of the U. L. P. in Frisco as a victory for the labor movement.

Sixty-five resolutions were acted upon. Some were hurried through at various times during counts of roll calls; but the majority in less than three hours during Saturday afternoon.

Among the bunch were of course, several calling for various actions to stop Chinese, Japanese, and Korean immigration. Also one on prison labor which was shown to be as great a menace to union labor as Mongolian labor, and the speaker upon it, drifting all over the country, got into the Eastern States and showed before them statistical evidence that workers there in some places received as low as $1.50 per week without Chinese, etc., competition. But he forgot to mention the far cheaper "iron man" which they compete with and no one else thought of introducing patriotic denunciations against "him". Then there were resolutions on child labor, woman suffrage, municipal ownership, co-operative stores, union labels on everything imaginable, education, injunctions judges that issue injunctions, and —WATERED STOCK.

There was only one evidence in the whole convention that such a thing as a genuine labor organization is in existence. That was a resolution giving all kinds of appeallations to the members of the Alameda Co. local of musicians, I. W. W. and calling upon union men to have nothing to do with such societies as hire them. As there was a great deal of evidence of their eminent zeal in "patronizing union labor" by charges of scabbery here, there and everywhere, and as the I. W. W. musicians have practically all the work in the cities about the Bay, we may certainly look for a tremendous revolution in our society one of these days.

Charges of all kinds of scabby conduct in the districts about Fresno were handed in against Sixth vice-President Templeton, but as they did not come in "in regular order" it was impossible for this law-abiding convention to take any notice of them, and the representatives of the press were asked not to mention the matter.

Upon the second day an announcement was made that the delegates through their efforts had succeeded in unionising "a refreshment house" across the street. Upon inquiry, this was found to be a euphonius term for a common saloon, and by the looks and actions of a goodly number of the delegates, there could be no complaint in this case, as to their zeal in patronizing a union house. During the latter days complaints were made as to the falling off in the attendance at any given time and it was easily noted by observers that delegates made frequent trips out and in, creating on these excursions much noise in the rear of the hall.

Among other high and noble gentlemen who doled out their eulogies before the convention, were President Wheeler of the State University, a Rev. Brown, delegate of "The Preachers' Union" of Oakland to the Alameda Co. Trades Council, and last but not least, or rather first on the first day, the noted Mayor Mott of Oakland, who Czariously denies the S. L. P. and I. W. W. the constitutional rights of all citizens to free speech.

The delegates were entertained in the following style:

Monday, Grand Parade and Reception in All Headquarters (particularly at the political we have a right to presume). Tuesday evening—Theatre Party. Wednesday afternoon—Trolley Ride—in the evening—Banquet. Thursday evening—Grand Ball.

In talking to some delegates, honest men who had come there, as they thought, in labor's cause, we found them utterly disgusted. Yet one of these, stated that he had been a reader of The People but dropped it "because it rosted too much". In a speech upon the abolition movement, Wendell Philips once said: "We have facts for those who think, arguments for those who reason; but he who cannot be reasoned out of his prejudices must be laughed out of them; he who cannot be argued out of his selfishness must be shamed out of it by the mirror of his hateful self held up relentlessly before his eyes. * * * Prove to me that harsh rebuke, indignant denunciation, scathing sarcasm, and pitiless ridicule are wholly and always unjustifiable; else we dare not in so desperate a case throw away any weapon which ever broke up the crust of an ignorant prejudice, roused a slumbering conscience, shamed a proud sinner, or changed, in any way the conduct of a human being." So it is to-day, all weapons are indeed justifiable against the fakirs. But we may ask what weapon is sufficient against those who recognize these abuses, who know they are being faked, who grind their teeth in indignation, who stand in corners and mutter curses and yet meekly fall in line with the work of the fakirs, go home with hushed reports and help to keep their unions still in the same old rut and moreover, object, to this most contemptible of all institutions "the fakiration of labor" being scourged and lashed and strung to a lamp post by the only paper that can do it The Daily People?

My only concern during these days of faithful watching of these modern Barnacles upon the ship of progress was the impossibility of the pen expressing the indignation that was felt. This particularly was the case when a resolution was introduced expressing sympathy (God save the mark) "with the masses in Russia in their struggle for freedom". Benham, as chairman of the Resolutions Committee, read this resolution with the same marked scorn that he read everything else, as if he was flinging at them his eminent contempt of their stupidity, as if he wished them to realize that he was smart enough to fake them, as if he stood upon a pedestal above their concern. Thus he read the Russian Resolution, drawlingly, emphasizing the words to make it ridiculous. There was a motion to adopt. A delegate wanted to know how they were going to reach the Russian masses, if anyone had their address. Joking remarks came from all parts of the hall from delegates who did not know enough to hide their lack of wit. The mover of the resolution wanted it sent to some kind of a committee which he declared was conducting a revolution at "Bernin, Swisz"; but was quickly informed that this convention had no intention to express sympathy with any clique or party pretending to represent the Russian masses. The resolution was passed and turned over to the Executive Board, for them to find the addresses of the Russian masses.

It is useless, indeed, to try to describe the indignation with which a Socialist and Revolutionist would listen to these contemptible traders in the misery of the working class, cracking coarse jokes about our noble Russian comrades, who are now making splendid targets of the bloated faces and rotund bodies of these labor fakirs' moral and intellectual counterparts in Russia. Speed the day when we can fling these vampires to the region of oblivion, whither Czardom is now being relegated.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 5.)

victory" would indeed be "the day of its defeat."

So much for the editor of the "Socialist Voice," who obviously should be "placed" in the ranks of the so-called "intelectuals" who are fast being smoked out of their holes by the revolutionary fire of Industrialism. As to the "Voice" itself, although that paper is supposed to be a "party owned" affair admitting expressions of opinion from members of the Socialist party and requiring an editor whose editorial opinion may perchance differ from his personal opinion—one looks in vain for discussions of the I. W. W. in its columns.

The "Socialist Voice" therefore will have to be "placed in the category of the "straddlers," which, however, in my opinion, should not be separated from the "neutrals"—the presumably worst opponents of the I. W. W.

The "Socialist Voice" claims to represent "the members of the Socialist Party of California." Is it possible that the large number of S. P. men of this State, who are now enthusiastic workers in the ranks of the I. W. W. will not resent that imputation? Fraternally,

B. H. Williams.

Stockton, Cal., Jan. 15.

### BRANCH II. JERSEY CITY.

Meeting of Branch II., Section South Hudson, held Sunday, Jan. 28th. Committees appointed to call on half a dozen prospective members. Literary Agent reported receiving two orders for I. W. W. Convention report, and expects more. Two dollars appropriated to literature fund for Labor News pamphlets; Communication from Weekly People acted upon, and orderel sent to Branch I. for them to see readers in their locality. Committee to distribute 500 copies Weekly People reported that they had placed them where they would further I. W. W. agitation. Nex meeting of the Branch will be held Sunday, Feb. 11, 2 p. m. A. J. Boland, Sec. pro tem.

### OPPORTUNITY.

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## LUMINOUS CIRCULAR.

(Continued from page one.)

ly saw that to continue the fight further would result in their charter being revoked. Their commissary having been previously cut off, leaving them without support, thus placing them in a very difficult position. With these facts confronting them, two of the four mines decided to go to work. The Divernon miners then made an appeal to the State office for a test after a six foot machine, as the previous test had been made after a seven foot machine, to which President Perry made the following reply:

Mr. David E. Wall,
Divernon, Ill.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In answer to your communication of the 22nd inst., and also to reiterate as near as possible my conversation to you over the phone this morning, I herein write as follows:

I find upon a perusal of the supplementary agreement entered into by and between the officers of our State organization and the Operators' Association in Springfield, September 7, 1905, that the chain machine mines at Divernon, together with all other mines are bound by said supplemental agreement to work under the provisions of the same. It is therefore impossible to change the provisions of said agreement by having any further tests, because there were no reservations provided for in this agreement relative to any further test. It simply states that the chain machine mines of the C. & A. Sub-district shall work under the provisions prescribed by this agreement, consequently it is useless to ask for any more tests in the matter of shooting that coal.

I am sorry that any feeling should exist on the part of the miners at Divernon or elsewhere relative to this said agreement. Will state plainly that it is an utter impossibility to change the provisions of the same which has been upheld by the National organization. If the miners of Divernon desire to save themselves trouble and to perpetuate the welfare of this organization they will return to work immediately; do the best they can under the provisions of this agreement; if they find it impossible to live up to its provisions then they had better find some place else to abide their time until the State convention, and if they still feel that the officers of this organization have usurped authority that they were not vested with, prefer charges at the convention and see that other officers are elected who will prove more honest or at least more competent and who will have the welfare of this organization at heart to such an extent that they will make no make mistake. I wish it to be plainly understood the mines at Divernon must resume operation under this agreement; if not by the miners formerly employed at Divernon, then this organization is under obligation to see that other miners have the full liberty to seek and secure employment at those mines in accordance with the provision of our Constitution.

You can in no way better your condition by remaining idle any longer at Divernon. Do not force some radical action to be taken by this organization, as it can not accrue any benefit to yourselves.

Yours very truly,
H. C. Perry.

P. S.—I have interviewd one of the committee that was engaged in the test at Divernon and he states that they shot one place with six foot cut, or in other words, which was in the same condition as that provided for by this agreement, and that it was demonstrated to be practical to shoot that coal under these conditions with two pounds or less of powder.

This letter was read at a special meeting of the Divernon miners and after considerable discussion the present State officers were freely criticised. The men decided to return to work under protest, feeling they had not received just treatment at the hands of the State officers and having over three months experience under this supplemental agreement, we are still protesting and will protest until such times as we are released from this agreement or any other agreement that forces upon us any conditions which are unreasonable and unjust as are our conditions at present under this, the supplemntal agreement.

Whereas, we believe the State officers have no such power granted them by the Constitution to make any such supplemental agreements,

Therefore, be it resolved, that the foregoing statement of controversy and conditions be printed in circular form and a copy sent to the different locals throughout the State, and copies sent to the United Mine Workers Journal, the Associated Press and other papers, trusting that the local unions receiving this circular and not in a position to give their instructions to their delegates, that they will at least instruct their delegates to insist on a thorough investigation before the State Convention.

Robert Widdowfield, Pres.
Malcom Rodgers,
Thos Gardner,
Davie E. Wall. Committee.

Indorsed by L. U. No. 146, U. M. W. of A.

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### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

For the week ending January 27th, 256 subscriptions for the Weekly People and 31 mail subscriptions for the Daily were received, a total of 287. The roll of honor for the week is:

H. A. Santee, New York, 35; E. J. Spangberg, Freeport, Ills., 10; M. J. Quirk, Saugus, Mass., 10; S. M. Dehly, Seattle, Wash., 9; W. H. Peak, Pittsburg, Pa., 9; C. H. Duncan, Spokane, Wash., 9; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 6; J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind., 6; J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, O., 6; B. Surges, Vancouver, B. C., 5. Louis C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., bought $5 worth prepaid postal cards.

Special bundle orders on the January 20th issue now total up 59,905 copies.

Socialist Party men interested in the I. W. W. are turning to the Weekly People for information. Subscriptions can easly be gotten from these men and they should be approached for that purpose.

One of them writes to us expressing the supreme satisfaction he feels in coming into contact with a vigorous, clean and clear cut organization. He says: "I need assistance, direction, that is all. I have graduated from a mess of ignorance and worse. The comrades here can put me right." He pledges himself to the work of helping upbuild the I. W. W. There are many more like him and it is your duty to seek them out and put them on the right track. There is no other paper like the Weekly People for the purpose of enlightening these men.

### LABOR NEWS NOTES.

There was a slight falling off in the business of the past week; still there were some good orders. Section Fall River, Mass., took $11.05 worth of pamphlets and leaflets; Section Newport News, Va., $2.82 for pamphlets; F. Bohn, Butte, Mont., $3.96; Local 173, I. W. W., San Francisco, Cal., 250 Preamble Address; Local 206, I. W. W., Brooklyn, $2 for pamphlets; Mill and Smeltermen's Union, Butte, Mont., 50 Communist Manifesto; Socialist Party, Philadelphia, Pa., $1.45 for books; Philip Veal, Pittsburg, Pa., $3.50 for pamphlets; M. J. Quirk, Saugus, Mass., $1.50 for pamphlets; Geo. E. Harris, Leominster, Mass., $1 for pamphlets; Section Kensington, Conn., 1,000 I. W. W. leaflets (Italian); Local 25, I. W. W., Machinists', New York, 32 pamphlets; W. T. Leach, Montreal, Can., $1.75 books and pamphlets; R. Krasberg, Schenectady, N. Y., 2 Robert's Rules of Order; Local 130, I. W. W., New York, 1,000 leaflets (Italian); H. D. Christoph, Fredericktown, Mo., $1 books and pamphlets; Section Detroit, Mich., 50 emblem buttons, and Section Worcester, Mass., 2 dozen of the same.

Labor News sales at Grand Central Palace, January 22nd, $17.90.

In ordering pamphlets don't overlook: The Mark, Historical Materialism, De Leon-Harriman Debate, Socialism and Evolution, Territorial Expansion, Value Price and Profit, and John Mitchell Exposed.

We are getting orders from clubs, composed of Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party men, for trade union literature. These clubs are for education on Industrial Unionism and the I. W. W.

### PERSONAL

**Hereafter address all mail for Gust. Kiefer, to 17 Ruppurrer str., Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany.**

### THOMAS J. SCOTT.

To the Daily and Weekly People—A notice concerning the accidental death of Thomas J. Scott, written some time ago, was either mislaid or failed to reach you through the mail. Scott's untimely death occurred on the 26th of September last, in the Belsena mine, Clearfield County, Pa., and was caused by the sudden fall of the mine roof. He had only attained the age of 29 years and four months, when this sad and unexpected fatality happened, and having studied the different systems relating to the science of mining, both practically and theoretically, he expected soon to pass final examination for the position of mine foreman or superintendent.

Although quite a young man, Scott entered the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party about twelve years ago, and with his brothers and other relatives, took an active part in getting up and sustainng an organization at his home in the town of Blandburg, Pa. He was ever an ardent, earnest and watchful worker in that righteous cause, and never affiliated with any of the old parties, the leaders of which he described as "Believers in the gospel of gain and the creed of grip, grab and graft."

Among other publications, some of his articles on the subject of Socialism appeared in The People, but aside from that line of education, he devoted his efforts toward the personal instruction of the people for the political and economic betterment of all the people; and now that he is gone—fallen in the battle of life, fighting for the privilege of staying on earth, his death is not only a deep affliction to relatives and friends, but an almost irreparable loss to the Party for which he worked and labored incessantly to the end.

C. A. B.

Blandburg, Pa., Jan. 23.

### J. J. MURPHY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At a meeting of the Twenty-third A. D., S. L. P., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Twenty-third A. D., S. L. P., New York City, deeply deplore the loss of Comrade John J. Murphy, whom the beast of capitalism, in his insatiable greed, has so ruthlessly taken from our ranks; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies and condolences to his friends and relatives; and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased comrade and to the Daily and Weekly People for publication.

John E. Dietrich, Secretary.

January 23.

### PATERSON PUBLIC LECTURES.

Free Public Lectures, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, at Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten street, Paterson, N. J., Room 1, top floor. Lectures commence 3 p. m.

Sunday, Feb. 4.—Rudolph Katz, subject, "Capitalism and Socialism." (Illustrated with Stereoptican Views.)

Sunday, Feb. 11.—Louis Ballhaus, subject, "Do We Need the I. W. W.?"

Sunday, Feb. 18.—John Vaughan, subject, "The Political Organization of the Working Class."